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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Japan's 'Official' Support

Nonintervention Up Again

A Proposal for the People

¶ **Japanese Backers**—Encouraged by the dewy rain of internationalism, falling from President Roosevelt's foreign policy speech, the democracies begin to sprout new hopes for a crop of peace accords. But at once the dictatorships begin tossing tares in wider arcs. Their action is oddly coincidental with the spread of a general opinion that no imminent nor vital implementation accompanies the President's protest against code violation. So there is no departure from the threat technique of the dictators in the information that Italy and the Reich are aligning themselves with the aggressor in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Already it is said that Il Duce is recalling Italian aviation experts who have been aiding China, and other informed sources whisper that the Reich leader is prepared to follow the same course with about a hundred retired Reichswehr officers in China.

• **This may** be the logical result of the German-Italo-Japanese pact against communism rather than any studied answer to democratic idealism, but Tokyo hails it as an earnest of approval of her aims in the East and her methods of achieving them. The newspaper, Yomiuri, deprecates the common assumption that the democracies or the League have a weapon in trade barriers. It states that with the newly won support from Germany and Italy, Japan need not fear financial and economic sanctions.

• **The point** Japanese military apologists miss is that, even though they gain "official" support from interested political entities, there nevertheless remains a vast body of humane and kindly people of every nation (even Japan) who are repelled by a type of mentality which first attacks and then attempts to justify attacks on innocent noncombatants. There's no diplomacy that can prevent at least mental boycotts against brutality.

¶ **Non-intervention**—London persists with efforts to isolate the Spanish civil war. Undismayed by Il Duce's refusal to indulge in the three-power conversations, Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Eden take mild but positive action to change Mussolini's mind regarding intervention in Spain. It is supposed that they will take the dictator at his word and once more turn to the London Nonintervention Committee for an instrumentality toward true neutrality. Favorable to British and French concerted action in bringing Italy into line is the fact that African operations combined with Spanish intervention is draining Italy of men, money, and materials. • The pyramiding of military costs is likely to result in a building which collapses on its builders.

¶ **Italy's Last Chance**—France likewise drafts a note to Italy which first it wisely will submit to the British Foreign Office. It proposes that Italy be given "a last chance" to withdraw troops from Spain. It is alleged that the proposal threatens opening of France's frontier for arms and munitions for the Loyalists should Italy continue to refuse to confer on the problem of foreign volunteers in the Spanish conflict. Commentators see the threat as a valid one, but wonder whether Italy, knowing British reluctance to employ the "open door" into Spain, will be impressed. • From a distance it would seem that Italy is in a mood to be impressed by one of two things—a determined and unequivocal show of force on the one hand, and on the other—and better—hand, a determined and unreserved show of disinterested justice.

¶ **Nine-Power Pact**—Washington, preparing for a conference of Nine-Power Pact signatories, reveals a sense of self-satisfaction. Having taken the initiative in mobilizing world resistance to Japanese aggression, it now awaits the next move. While it maintains an attitude of reserve, it nevertheless does not discourage the impression that it might join with others in putting on the economic pressure Japanward. In fact the Department of Agriculture even now is studying the possible effect of an embargo on certain American exports to Japan. But paramount sentiment favors further efforts to secure Japanese and Chinese co-operation toward peace by agreement. • Mediation, in other words, is upheld above embargoes or boycotts.

¶ **Reading the** news of the day, one needs to recall that the cold-blooded language of diplomacy and the apparent indifference to human rights involved in the shifty balances of power is not representative of the people involved. Germans, Italians, Japanese, and nice folk living under other forms of government share a common respect for decency, a common distate for the inhumanities of war. Though acquisitive foreign policies and militant aggressiveness may seem to have the power to reverse the world-hunger for security, theirs is but a transient authority compared with the cumulative potency of righteous thinking.

A. F. of L. Acts on Ouster; C. I. O. Surveys Its Gains

Progress in Steel and Textile Mills Reported

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. textile director, told Committee for Industrial Organization leaders today it had been responsible for a 20 per cent increase in the wages of more than 1,000,000 textile workers.

In a report on "progress" of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee since its origin seven months ago, Mr. Hillman announced 456,000 workers had signed pledge cards, 258,150 were under contract with the industry at a 10 per cent increase in pay and $970,000 had been spent in the organization drive.

He said the T. W. O. C. tried to avoid strikes "if at all possible," preferring to take advantage of "federal machinery" to obtain its goals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12—"A growing social consciousness and responsibility" has developed among a half million workers in the American steel industry since they

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Unity of Federation Is Revealed by 20 to 1 Vote on Expulsion

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 12 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor convention voted unanimously today to support an amendment to the Wagner Labor Relations Act to permit workers to vote by crafts in selecting collective bargaining agents.

The present law authorizes the National Labor Relations Board to decide in each instance whether elections of bargaining agents shall be by crafts (the form of union organization generally favored by the A. F. of L.), by plant units or employer units (supported by the C. I. O.).

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 12—Power to expel at option was voted against John L. Lewis, his principal associates in the Committee for Industrial Organization and their unions, by the American Federation of Labor yesterday at its convention here.

When and how the ouster will be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

New York Awaits Fusion-Tammany Duel's Outcome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—The political experts here today had their campaign pencils sharpened for estimates on the probable strength of the Democratic organization vote as the factor that would decide the outcome of the 1937 New York city election on Nov. 2. The enrollment, which totalled 2,484,312 citizen names when the books closed last Saturday night, is a record for a mayoralty registration, but sufficiently ambiguous to discourage undue optimism in either camp.

Both sides today, therefore, are preparing for three weeks of hard-bitten battle, in the knowledge that there is not going to be easy coasting for anyone this year. The registration broke all mayoralty year precedents by 159,923 names, but it remains 415,872 less than the all-time high registered for the 1937 presidential election here. Also the percentage of increase for 1937 over 1933, the hotly run last mayoralty race, when Tammany scandals and a Democratic party split furnished major trends, is only 7 per cent, as compared with 49 per cent, for 1933 over 1929, the year when James J. Walker was re-elected, to end his term in exile.

In 1933, moreover, the total spurred New Deal forces in the city democracy to oppose Tammany Hall with a recovery party ticket in the post-primary lap, and the Fusion-Republican slate rode to victory in the resulting three-way race. This year the Democrats ostensibly have fought out their split in the September pri-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Widows Annuities Are Recommended By Security Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Studies are being made by the Federal Social Security Board of a proposed amendment to the act under which it operates that would provide annuities for the widows of wage-earners instead of the lump sums they now receive on the passing of their husbands, it was revealed by Miss Mary W. Dewson, a member of the board here today.

Miss Dewson said the board, of which she is one of three members, had reached no formal decision on the matter, but that she herself was in favor of it.

Under the act as it now operates a widow receives a cash payment on the passing of her husband equal to 3½ per cent of his total taxable earnings. Instead of this, Miss Dewson favors granting her a monthly benefit to continue "as long as she lives." These monthly payments would amount to as much as $85 in some cases. This is the maximum amount provided for in the act as retirement benefits to the workers themselves.

Holding that it would be much better for a widow to get an annuity than a single cash payment on the passing of her husband, Miss Dewson said she favored amendment of the act to embrace all classes of workers, including agricultural and household. She held, however, that progress in this direction would necessarily have to be "step by step" because of the administrative problems involved.

Intimate Message From the Nation

Finest Sight on Continent Crossing With President Is Not Crowds or Scenery but Americans—Just Americans at Work

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Somewhere in the United States

Transcontinental notes: The first of three parts, being the account—not of a presidential tour—but of the American people and things seen en route.

Crossing the continent is always an enriching experience, particularly to those whose work usually keeps them on one seaboard or the other. Trite though it is to say so, the experience gives a renewed sense of the American nation and of the American dream. And when one crosses and recrosses the continent with a Chief Executive, visiting great cities and natural wonderlands and immense building projects, one's opportunities for enrichment are multiplied.

Our party gathered at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in a mellow York State hotel typical somehow of the smaller, older communities of the East. There was still elaborately flowered wallpaper on the bedroom walls, and the bathrooms were unusually big with massive plumbing. But down in the lobby they had turned one room into a "coffee shop," and the easy chairs and divans weren't covered with leather, but with rough homespun worsted fabrics, giving a surprisingly modern air.

It was good to start from a place like Poughkeepsie. It gave perspective. Rip Van Winkle seemed just over the mountain, and Major André and General Washington, and all the good Dutch mynheeren who settled and gave names and character to this region. The hills were mellow in late September sunshine, their jewel colors just beginning to gleam here and there, as the train pulled slowly up to Hyde Park and picked up the President. The yellow-varnished station wagon from Hyde Park House, the President's mother's home, kept shuttling back and forth with suitcases and trunks and hat-boxes, supervised by McDuffie, the President's valet. There was an incongruous radio set-up on the platform, and an announcer glibly described the doings of the last 15 minutes before we pulled out.

No Crowds—Just Americans at Work

And then we were gliding and twisting our way up the Hudson, past the tumbled hills thick with hardwood forests, and the sun slowly dropped behind them as we came to Rensselaer, across the river from Albany, and swung westward. There were no crowds anywhere, only people going about their work, and we were told that we were going mole-like into a vast imaginary tunnel from which we would emerge only at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

We wrote our stories, and went to bed on that assurance.

We got up at Chicago. Only, not a Chicago known to the Chicagoans, but some ugly outskirt where trains perform useful functions and people exist. Long cables were stretched beside the train to hold back the crowds, but there were no crowds. Only a few railroad workers, and the folks who dwelt around there—mostly Negroes—came up to stare at the train, and the shiny automobiles of Chicago Democratic leaders who had come up to see the President.

In this incongruous setting—it was hot, too, nearly 90 degrees—the sturdy and smiling Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois trudged through the dust, stood in the limp weeds with a party of reporters and told about the serious need of his state for more federal funds. Came the twin political bosses of Chicago, Mayor Edward J. Kelly and National Committeeman Pat Nash—up from his stock farm—to deposit the co-operation of still another municipal machine at the feet of the President.

And this was incongruous too: The aspiring ideals of the New Deal, explained frequently in lofty terms by the President and his more zealous and rosy-looking associates, were once again shown to depend in this area upon machine politics of the most sordid kind.

Out of the Burrow

Finally, in a cold, windy forenoon we came out of our burrow at Cheyenne, and Senator "Joe" O'Mahoney was on the platform to make his peace with the President, and politics had begun. Politics it was, thenceforward to the coast, except for an arctic but interesting weekend in Yellowstone.

But other things than politics had their story to tell: The comparison of vast geographical disparity and close economic and social unity which is the lesson of continental United States; the hourly sight of people on the breezy plains of Montana and Wyoming, in the inter-mountain happy valley of Idaho, on the equable and verdant northwest slopes of the Pacific—all going about their affairs as Americans.

Candidate Landon, last year, was quoted as saying: "Everywhere I go in America I see Americans," and some people laughed at a seemingly fatuous remark. But it was not fatuous, it was penetrating! For it is not the mighty continent, not its lakes and plains and mountains, not mellow old towns of York State, not fecund prairies, not noble mountains and rich valleys where water is gold, not forests on the Pacific, that reveal the nation.

No, the nation is the people who, in this autumn of 1937, are doing their work as Americans not heedless of the world outside, but nonetheless putting first duties first. Standing firmly on this good earth of 1937, then, are the goodly common people of these very definitely United States, and the finest sight to be seen in crossing and recrossing the continent was —the Americans!

Erwin D. Canham

'Pre-Fabricated' Warships? A Soviet Myth, It Appears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—It begins to appear that Russia's "pre-fabricated battleships" may become a maritime legend on a par with the famous "flying Dutchman" or—choosing a more up-to-date analogy—the six destroyers which Brazil did not rent from the United States this summer.

The disclosure last week that the munitions control division of the State Department had granted licenses to export to Russia $5,275,000 worth of materials in the warship category under the Neutrality Act revived the story which first broke at the time of the last naval conference in London early this year. It looked on the surface as if Russia might be getting parts for her much wanted trio of new big warships.

While the facts are still a closely guarded secret, certain information has come out which makes it appear that the taking out of the licenses reflected more hope than prospect. If any contracts have been signed with American producers of warship materials, no trace of them can be found. The most reliable information is rather that the Russian ships, instead of being in the contract stage, are snarled worse than ever in technical difficulties which apear insurmountable.

Russia wants the ships—or rather, the makings of the ships to be assembled in Russian shipyards, where the hope is that more can be patterned after the American samples. Some $200,000,000 is understood to be at the disposal of the Carp Export & Import Corporation, New York, the American agents of the Soviet Government in the matter. Negotiations have been going on for over six months. Several retired American naval officers have been helping.

But the negotiations are understood today to be not much farther along than when they started.

The biggest set-back was the fact

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Saving Our Schools
Eighth of 52 Articles
Education Page

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What a Decade of Change Does to Aviation

TWA; By a Staff Photographer; United Air Lines

Flying Ceases to Be Romantic Adventure

Upper Left—Seventeen-Passenger, Cross-Continent TWA Luxury Sky Sleeper. Upper Right—Tower Section of Grand Central Airport, Glendale, Calif. Left Center—New Barstow Beacon at Rhode Island State Airport, Hillsgrove, R. I. Center—Interior View United Air Lines 14-Passenger Skylounge Mainliner, Chicago-New York Express. Right Center—Interior American Airlines Terminal, Newark, N. J. Lower Left—Crowds at East Boston Airport Watch Departure of American Airlines Plane

Air Travel May Reach 35,000 Feet

News in Aviation

Cruising "upstairs" at 35,000 feet may be a commonplace altitude for long-distance flights of the future, the Bureau of Air Commerce predicts in a study of a decade of civil aeronautics in the United States it has just issued.

The report, which summarized up to Aug. 1 of this year, covers the period from July 1, 1927, hardly two months after the Lindbergh flight, when the Post Office turned the flying of the mails over to private operation. The Chicago-San Francisco section began operating first fol-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Japanese Planes Fire on British In Embassy Cars

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 (AP)—Three automobiles belonging to the British Embassy were machine-gunned today by two squadrons of Japanese warplanes. None of the occupants was injured.

The staff cars in which S. S. Murray, the assistant air attaché of the British Embassy, was riding with several other Englishmen, were attacked by the raiding Japanese planes near Minghong, 14 miles south of Shanghai, about 4 p. m.

Although the three motor cars carried the Union Jack, the British officials said, the Japanese warplanes continued their machine gunning after the occupants jumped from the machines and sought cover.

The British asserted the cars could have been identified easily and added there was no doubt that the attacking planes were Japanese. Herbert Phillips, British consul general, said an immediate investigation had been ordered although no details of the assault had yet been received by his office.

On Way to Shanghai

The embassy staff cars were enroute to Shanghai from Nanking on the same highway on which two Japanese planes recently seriously injured the British Ambassador to China by bombing and machine gunning the automobile in which he was making a similar journey.

British sources received the news of the episode with the gravest concern in view of the previous attack

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

What a Day!

Eat Quickly, Save Money

WASHINGTON (AP)—It takes all kinds of knowledge to feed the traveling public, railroad dining car superintendents agreed at their annual convention.

For example:

Southerners like their marmalade sweet; Northerners, a bit tart.

A patron who starts a meal in Arizona will have to pay twice as much sales tax if he doesn't finish before the train reaches California.

When the train enters a dry state, all the liquor must be locked under seal.

Absent-Minded Prof

FOUNTAIN, Colo. (AP)—A freight train came to a screaming halt after shrill whistling failed to budge a pedestrian from the right of way. The man apologetically said he hadn't heard the whistle—he was thinking of an archaeology thesis for a master's degree at the University of Arizona.

Galluses for Fliers

WRIGHT FIELD, Dayton, Ohio (AP)—The Army Air Corps soon may decree that all its pilots must wear suspenders while flying in order to preserve their looks and safety.

The suspenders are a new type designed to hold a pilot back in his seat in the event of a crash.

"About 90 per cent of all personnel injuries are due to the pilot being thrown violently forward," Capt. Harry G. Armstrong declared.

Two Places at Once

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Prof. Max D. Steer of the Purdue University speech department has found a way, with the aid of a radio, to be in two places at the same time.

Scheduled to speak at the university radio station, he discovered he had a class a few minutes earlier.

He hastened to his home for a small radio table set, met his class and began the lecture. A few minutes before he was to go on the air, he switched on the radio and hurried to the broadcasting booth.

A few minutes later members of his class heard the voice of their instructor in a resumption of the classroom lecture on "everyday speech problems."

A Warm Street

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—They are going to burn up a city street to keep relief clients warm this winter.

City council voted to turn over to relief headquarters for fuel more than 150,000 creosote-impregnated wooden paving blocks torn up from a street where an old bridge was replaced.

Longer Hours for Bees

WINTER HAVEN, Fla. (AP)—Millions of bees are joining the Florida trek this year but it's not their idea. They are being brought down (probably against their will) by canny owners who want to deprive them of their long winter holiday and put them on a 12-month productive schedule.

The Florida Beekeepers' Association reported today this seasonal migration, started tentatively a few years ago, is reaching heavy volume this season.

Orient Peace Without Force Is U. S. Aim

All Alternative Steps to Be Explored Before Any Talk of Sanctions

Watchful Waiting

Washington Looks to Europe for Powers' Indication of Collective Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—British and American officials continued consultations today on preliminary plans for the proposed conference of signatories of the Nine-Power Pact on means of bringing peace to the Orient.

The conference also was the subject of White House discussions. Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to London, told reporters he had discussed the conference with President Roosevelt "as a probability in the near future."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The United States Government is aiming first and foremost at a policy of mediation in the Sino-Japanese conflict, rather than a policy of coercion. It is thinking in terms of diplomatic consultation, within the framework of the Nine-Power Pact, rather than in terms of boycotts and embargoes. Those drastic measures, if they come, will be decided upon only after every possible alternative step—and there are many—has been exhausted.

These clarifications emerged from the Department of State after a busy week-end of preparation for the conference of Nine-Power Pact signatories, being arranged for Brussels.

Diplomatic eyes are turned to Europe, to see what response and initiative League powers may adopt in the crisis. Momentarily, the attitude is one of waiting, for the United States is seeking to avoid getting too far in front of the procession.

State Department officials caution against assuming from this present attitude of extreme reserve that the United States might not be disposed to join with other nations in economic pressure on Japan. Such a possibility continues to preoccupy observers as well as diplomatic experts here. It is learned, for example, that the Department of Agriculture has undertaken a study of the possible effect on American economy of an embargo on the shipment of American cotton to Japan.

But if that is an ultimate possibility it certainly is not part of the American government's immediate plans.

League's Opinion Stressed

On the contrary the attention of correspondents at the State Department has been directed repeatedly to the second report of the League's Advisory Committee on China of Oct. 6, in which the conviction was expressed that "even at this stage of the conflict, before examining other possibilities, further efforts must be made to secure the restoration of peace by agreement."

In other words, the semi-official suggestion is that the objective of the conference of Nine-Power pact signatories will be some plan for mediation of the differences between Japan and China. If economic pressure in the form of embargoes or boycotts is discussed it will happen only after steps along the path of mediation have proved ineffective.

The State Department, so far as can be learned, apparently has no intention of going to the conference with proposals for economic pressure on Japan

Rather, the theory of the professional diplomats is that the conference is the place for other signatories of the Nine-Power pact and for other nations interested in the Far East to say how far they are willing to go.

Public Opinion Awaited

Two qualifications need to be made to this view of the American position. First, it is the view of the State Department and not necessarily that of President Roosevelt. The possibility remains that the President is thinking in more concrete terms than his diplomatic advisers. He certainly gave the impression to correspondents who traveled with him on his trip east from Chicago that boycotts and embargoes are by no means an impossibility.

The second qualification is that the State Department and the President both realize fully that their freedom to act is conditioned by public opinion. The Chicago speech had as one of its purposes the education of this public opinion to the theory that the only adequate protection against war was the prevention of war.

The sequence—that the United States should assist in the prevention—is what the President and the State Department hope public opinion will realize. Until it does there is perhaps little more to be done until the other nations make their views known.

League backers with Roosevelt on rule of law: Page 4. Economic quarantine of Japan: Editorial page.

Canada's Back to City Trek Retraces Old Pioneer Trails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Retracing the pioneer trails which their fathers blazed to the prairies a generation ago the young men and women of Western Canada are leaving the plains in hundreds to go east and west in search of work.

Never in the history of the plains has there been such a dearth of employment and opportunity for young people. The lusty, optimistic days of the West have given way to a struggle, grim and determined, against natural and economic forces which have handicapped the country between the Great Lakes and Rockies. There is no expansion, except in the mining districts of the north, to provide jobs for the generation coming of age. Not only are newly-graduated professional men and women forced to leave to find work but there is little for those without special training, who in normal times would find employment in business or industry.

Thousands Leave Farms

Many have travelled on cattle trains while others have taken advantage of the semi-annual excursions which have become features of Canadian rail travel.

While there are no accurate statistics on the hegira, which has been in progress for four years and was speeded by the crop failure on the prairies this fall, there have been thousands of young people who have left in search of work. Most of them have come east, attracted by the many industries which have been enjoying renewed prosperity. Many middle-aged folk have taken their savings and have gone to the west coast. On a recent excursion from Regina there were 28 families, bound for the coast, who were not coming back.

Many Find Jobs

The east has been able to assimilate many of these families. Eastern employers have found them good investments. Two years ago almost the complete graduating class of a western university came east in search of work. They all found employment. By their departure the west lost a group of skilled men, trained at a provincial university, who were in a position to make a valuable contribution to the West had there been opportunity and employment to hold them there.

Most of those who have left would have preferred to stay for there is a sentimental attachment to the prairies in the hearts of most westerners. It springs from the realization that they are the sons and daughters of a new land which their fathers and mothers helped to develop. They would be willing and glad to continue that task but there is nothing for them to do.

So in two generations a circle is completed and the sons of the men who built the west are returning to the land of their fathers to make their contribution to the industrial, professional and commercial life of the older part of the Dominion which is defeating the depression in a great upsurge of activity.

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New York WPA Cuts Expenditure By 40 Per Cent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Retrenchment in the Works Progress Administration's program in New York City during the last three months brought a 40 per cent reduction in expenditures over the similar period in 1936, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local administrator, revealed today.

Expressed in monetary terms, the decline meant cutting $25,777,212 from the WPA outlay here during July, August and September, with a corresponding drop in the pay roll of the relief agency from 197,536 persons on July 1, 1936, to 133,389 persons on Sept. 1, 1937.

Voluntary withdrawals by employees accepting private work accounted for part of the decline in the number of relief recipients, according to Colonel Somervell, who reported that 11,011 persons left on their own accord during the 14 months.

Elimination of 17,000 aliens from the organization forced another large drop in the relief bill. All separations from the WPA, including those necessary under the new federal relief appropriations act, totaled 45,378.

From among those who lost employment with the federal agency since July 1, 1937, nearly 20,000 have been found eligible for home relief, it was said. The increased burden on the New York City relief organization has resulted in additional expenditures by that bureau of about $925,000 a month.

Dirigibles Forecast For Ocean Air Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Discussing the place of dirigibles in the transportation of trans-oceanic air mail, Commander Charles E. Rosendahl of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst told a New York Museum of Science and Industry group Oct. 9 that lighter than air craft will some day hold a far more important position in the handling of mail than they do at the present time.

Another museum feature of the evening was the showing of the motion picture, "Here Comes the Mail."

The meeting, which was open to the public, was a feature of the National Stamp Exhibition being held this week at the museum. More than 7000 people have already visited the exhibition since it opened last Saturday with over a hundred of the country's most famous and unusual stamp collections on view. One of the most popular attractions at the show is the Government's envelope-making machine with which the public is permitted to see for the first time in history the actual manufacture and printing of stamped envelopes. A specially installed post office substation and post box provide facilities for visitors to purchase and mail direct from the museum the envelopes they have seen made.

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It All Began in the South

Girl Scouts Poster
Delegates Meet at Savannah, Ga., Where Scouts Originated 25 Years Ago as "Girl Guides"

LaGuardia Vetoes 5-Day-Week Bill, 'Full of Jokers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today had made another sharp thrust at local law-making policies in the city campaign season by writing one of the most emphatic vetoes of his mayoralty to aldermanic legislation that would place 50,000 city employees on a five-day week.

The mayor said he was in favor of the five-day week, "orderly arranged and in keeping with the protection of life and property in the city," but found this bill "so full of jokers it seems almost incredible that it passed any legislative body." It was, he charged, "slapped together with no intention of ever bringing about a five-day week, but rather as a pretense for that purpose."

No Funds Provided

In addition to the indifference of its provisions to the requirements of the public service, he stressed, "the bill fails to provide the seven or eight million dollars which would be required give its purpose effect." Such legislation, he held, should authorize heads of departments to arrange their schedules to be permissive so as not to interfere with the functioning of departments that must necessarily operate every day of the week and should make impossible the development of a part-time work ksystem which would enable city employees on full-time work and pay to compete with the large working population of the city during two days a week.

"The theory of the five-day week is two-fold," the mayor continued, "one, to increase the efficiency of the employees, as well as to create a larger spread of employment. Omitting such a safeguard, both purposes would be defeated.

Would Consider Another

"This bill is so palpably inoperative that it is really meaningless. For this reason it is returned with my veto. If an intelligent, workable, proper bill for a five-day week is submitted, it will receive my serious consideration."

With the 1938 budget already $12,000,000 unbalanced by the recent aldermanic action of over-riding the Mayor's veto on an ordinance to reduce water rates to their pre-emergency level, it is not believed the board will attempt another defi that would add $8,000,000 more to this revenue deficit. Instead, it is expected that the Democrats will simply apply the veto action to their list of anti-LaGuardia campaign issues.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, the Mayor's Democratic opponent for the mayoralty, already has demanded the LaGuardia signature to the bill as passed by the aldermen on the ground that the city should not lag behind in a progressive step tried with success in private industry.

Meat Price Investigation Begins in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—An investigation of the price of meat was begun by William Fellows Morgan, Jr., commissioner of markets, here yesterday. It was directed toward charges by kosher butchers that packers are substituting inferior grades of meat for prime cuts and charging prime cut prices.

Meanwhile 5000 butcher shops of the Federation of Kosher Butchers were open for business after ending their week-old strike on Saturday. They look forward to a possible reduction in prices by the packing houses today.

Savannah Calls Girl Scouts Back to Place of Their Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 12—With a directors' meeting and with sessions of a special training school for executives today, the Girl Scouts of America sped their convention toward its climax in the Scouts' silver jubilee celebration here from Wednesday to Friday.

Heading the early arrivals was Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who is completing her second term as president of the Scout organization, and who presided at ceremonies this week.

On Sunday Savannah Girl Scouts entertained the delegates at a southern outdoor supper at Camp Wallelia. In addition, they presented an adaptation of the pageant-ceremony "Hands Around the World," which had its original performance at the opening of the Silver Jubilee International Encampment at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., in the summer.

The convention brings a large number of women to Savannah, which is the home of Girl Scouting. Mrs. Juliette Low of this city got the idea of the organization from England. She was the daughter of Gen. William Washington Gordon and Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, and she married William Low of Wellesbourne House, Warwickshire, Eng. Through the influence of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, and of his sister, founder of the Girl Guides, she was led to start a Girl Guides group in Savannah, in 1912. Meetings were held in a building lent by her, where the Georgia Colonial Dames have since located. Miss Daisy Gordon, niece of Mrs. Low, and other young girls joined the Guides, forming the first "patrol." The original members, besides Miss Gordon, were, Cecelia Garrard, Anne Read, Clarissa Gaines, Page Anderson, Martha Randolph, Eleanor Taylor, Jean Cunningham, and Helen Brigham. Mrs. J. Randolph Anderson was the captain.

In this pioneering effort, Mrs. Low was assisted by Miss Elisabeth Beckwith of Savannah, commissioner; Miss Nina A. Pape, Miss Lenora Anram and Miss Hortense Orcutt, counselors, and Miss Sally McAlpin, secretary. The name of the first "patrol" was the White Rose. Uniforms were of dark blue duck, with light blue satin tie. In 1914, the uniform was changed from blue to khaki, with military lines. Again, in 1927, the uniform was changed to a soft grey-green, without military lines.

After a year of operation under the name, Girl Guides, with slow results in acquiring members, the name was changed to Girl Scouts. Numerous young girls in the city applied for membership, and under the direction of Mrs. Low and those assisting her, the organization grew rapidly.

In June, 1913, plans were made for the organization of Girl Scout troops throughout the country. When plans were completed, Mrs. Low established national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and appointed Miss Edith Johnston, then secretary of the organization in Savannah, as national secretary. A handbook "Scouting for Girls," was issued in 1914.

After several years of work with the Girls Scouts, Mrs. Low resigned from the position she had held and was named founder of the organization. At exercises in the Park Extension in Savannah, she was presented with a scroll by the city, the Mayor at that time being Robert M. Hull. Shortly before her passing, Mrs. Low gave the Scouts the building which was their Savannah headquarters. Later the building was remodeled by Mrs. B. F. Bullard of Savannah and was dedicated in memory of Mrs. Low.

The Girl Scouts as a national organization totaled more than 400,000 members at the end of 1936. In this number were 15,000 troops. In Savannah at present there are some 400 members, with 22 troops.

The national director of the Girl Scouts is Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, the president is Mrs. Herbert Hoover, and the honorary president is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Crop Reports Add to Yield

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Bumper crops are stimulating talk of an extra session. Other nations have problems of too little food. America sees the problem of too much food. estimates, revised upward yesterday, found the Deparement of Agriculture experts forecasting that all farm products harvested "will average higher than in any recent year."

Here is the full story as it is now seen—

A 2,561,281,000 bushel corn crop: nearly 1,000,000 bushels higher than a year ago.

A 2,561,281,000-bushel corn crop: cast last week: the "second largest crop in history."

The Pilgrim Fathers would have looked on bumper crops with rejoicing. Russia today would hail such crops with delight. But the effect on the complicated economic structure of the United States is to send prices crashing in the produce markets. America has reached the stage of develpoment where abundance is counted a disaster. Many observers declare this is not because there is too much food and cotton, but because there is not the purchasing power to buy it. Producers dread the bumper crop and seek refuge in scarcity economics while consumers go hungry or cold at home and abroad.

At any rate, the big crops have put pressure on the Administration for an extra session, decision as to which Mr. Roosevelt will take immediately. Legislation for crop curbs and restrictions would be offered in a national scheme, by which surplus would be kept down to the ability of consumers to absorb the farmer's product. Such farm legislation has already been pledged as the first item on the legislative agenda, when Congress next meets.

The special session would similarly take up the wages and hours bill, which was left dangling in the House by action of the Rules Committee after passing the Senate, and other New Deal matters, such as federal reorganization, and establishment of a group of "TVA's" for regional development.

Now that the Black issue appears to have quieted down one of the reasons for delaying the extra session has been removed. Chief objection to the session is that it might further damage business confidence at a time when the stock market is going steadily downward; and, second, that even with an extra session, legislation might not be passed in time to control planting in next year's crops.

'Black Light' at Golden Gate

Invisible "black light" acting on fluorescent paint will impart new wealth of color to architectural features of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Big Brother Idea Favored to Help Delinquent Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—An adaptation of the "big brother" movement, with each delinquent boy placed under the sponsorship of a friendly and interested adult, was recommended as one of the most effective means of combatting juvenile delinquency, by Judge Walter S. Criswell of the Juvenile Court, Jacksonville, Florida, at the opening meeting yesterday of the four day conference of the National Probation Association.

This system has worked out excellently, the judge reported, in outlining the results of a study of 100 juvenile delinquents committed in his court during 1936.

Answering criticisms of this plan in the question period following his address, Judge Criswell explained that the full time of one tactful worker is devoted to the introduction of delinquent boys to "big brothers."

Only 14 out of the 100 cases studied in his survey had come in contact at all with any kind of social or recreational service, he said. These services—such as the Boy Scouts, boys clubs, etc.—Judge Criswell asserted, are seldom found in the areas where the need is greatest of all. "Playgrounds, scouts and recreational facilities," he declared, "in most cities just don't seem to get where the battle is."

At the opening of the meeting, the chairman, Judge George W. Smyth of the Children's Court, White Plains, N. Y., read a telegram from President Roosevelt, addressed to Charles L. Chute, executive director of the association:

"I am glad that the Eastern Probation Conference of the National Probation Association is to be held this year in co-operation with the sixty-seventh annual congress of the American Prison Association. Two bodies so vitally concerned with related aspects of the same problem ought, through the proposed conference, to arrive at many conclusions of practical helpfulness to each. I send all who participate my hearty felicitations and cordial good wishes for the success of these deliberations."

C. I. O. Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

achieved collective bargaining, Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, reported here today.

Mr. Murray told his fellow leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization that in a year of intensive work the Committee for Industrial Organization had organized the bulk of the industry and won not only wage and hour concessions, but the good will of the managements.

"The vast majority of the companies with whom we have contracted," he said, "have entered into this new form of relationship with their employees in good faith. Union recognition in industries with long traditions of hostility to unionism creates serious problems of readjustment for both sides. As the old traditions of fear are broken down we find a new relationship evolving, based on mutual respect. Some companies already have indicated a desire to revise and renew their contracts with us, though they do not expire for anotaher five months."

Claims 525,000 Members

Mr. Murray announced that his union has under contract 434 steel manufacturing, fabricating and processing firms and a membership of 525,000. The signed contracts cover approximately 500,000 steel workers in 1047 lodges, he said, adding that organization has been extended to some 22 different competitive trade and industrial groups in the metal industry.

"For mills connected with the American Iron and Steel Institute alone the total increase in payrolls for the last year ran approximately $200,000,000, besides probably an additional $75,000,000 for the various kindred industries," he said. "A recent institute report indicates that our 40-hour week contributed to the employment of some 70,000 additional men. The minimum increase won by the union since last November for common labor alone was 15 cents an hour, and ranged as high as 40 cents. In terms of day wages, this means an increase of $1.25 to $3.20. Never in the history of modern industry have such increases been won in such a short time."

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman, announced that their central office disbursed $1,745,968.96 in the 16 months from June 8, 1936, to Oct. 1, 1937. This included $960,000 given to the Steel Workers Organization Committee, he said, for strike relief and other expenses in addition to their own revenues.

Lewis Silent on A. F. of L.

Mr. Lewis declined to comment on the action of the American Federation of Labor in Denver yesterday when it empowered its executive committee to expel the 10 C. I. O. unions which have already been suspended.

What was seen, however, as a reply, in part, to the Federation was contained in the report of John Brophy, director of the C. I. O. yesterday, in which he declared the Federation had "tried from the beginning to confuse the issue of organization of the unorganized, to further which the C. I. O. was formed."

Not a single international charter had been granted by the Federation in the mass-production industry in the last two years, he said, and it had from the start "refused to permit its neglected obligations to be assumed by those with greater vision and greater courage."

"From the first, we were accused of wishing to promote division and discord," Mr. Brophy continued, "but it has always been the American Federation of Labor that has taken the offensive against our efforts. The controlling group has made it abundantly clear that it will not stop at anything to defend the paper rights of its unions and its own supremacy in the federation.

Unity of A. F. of L. Shown In 20-1 Vote to Oust C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

carried out makes the next big problem for the federation's executive council, which was granted the authority to expel.

The ballot for expulsion stood 20 to 1. The count showed 25,616 for, and 1227 against. It required a two thirds vote for adoption.

A marked stiffening in the attitude toward the C. I. O. was registered in the outcome, as the vote on suspension a year ago carried 10 to 1, standing 21,679 for suspension and 2043 in opposition. Balloting is on the basis of membership strength.

Several important switches caused surprise. The bakery workers, who last year voted no on suspension, after finding the C. I. O. was competing with them in their own field, voted solidly for expulsion, the elevator constructors likewise turned from no to yes.

More notable was the split in the delegation of brewery workers, the oldest industrial union in this country. At last year's convention the union was united against suspension. This time two of the union's three delegates voted to expel and the third did not vote, one of the most important of the Typographical union delegates also broke away from opposition to go with the majority.

The vote showed the federation standing together, as delegates interpreted the result, much more stanchly than its rivals had anticipated.

Tactics of the A. F. of L. are now set to see whether the C. I. O. can command a similar solidarity.

Door for Return Open

The door to return of C. I. O. unions is still kept open without conditions of any kind, William Green, president of the federation, reiterated during his closing of the debate.

What he had in mind was the possible return of at least one of the strong C. I. O. units, particularly the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, for many years a loyal affiliate of the A. F. of L. A number of federation leaders think there is enough A. F. of L. sentiment remaining in this union to lead it back to the federation, but do not wax very hopeful. Still, they estimate that if the garment workers come back, the break might initiate disintegration in the C. I. O.

Of these C. I. O. unions which Mr. Green dubbed immovable, meaning doubtless Mr. Lewis' own union of miners and Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers, there seems no doubt of expulsion. The sole question is the most strategic time.

The expulsion applies only to the first 10 A. F. of L. unions to go into the C. I. O. during the year, as the C. I. O. has planned the formation of a second federation of labor, it has organized many new international unions of its own, until it now includes more than 30 unions

Debate Is Brief

In the rather brief debate the foremost issue was peace and solidarity in the labor movement. Objectors to the summons to expel, which came as a recommendation from both the executive council and the resolutions committee, argued that a final widening of the split would play into the hands of reactionary employers and only increase the damage which division had already brought to organized labor.

After several delegates had replied that while the C. I. O. people had urged peace and unity, they had actually used the truce to raid and destroy A. F. of L. unions, Mr. Green stepped in.

"None of the speakers who pleaded for peace offered the slightest suggestion," he pointed out, "of how peace could be accomplished.

"Do you mean that the American Federation of Labor should surrender to a minority?" he demanded. "We could have peace if we surrendered and came hat in hand to the C. I. O. Where's the red blooded man who would do that?

Solidarity Urged

"I plead for solidarity and unity, for that is the chief asset of labor. For two years I have counseled tolerance and patience. Our appeals for conference, our requests for unity, our entreaty to come back have been met by denunciation and abuse."

Mr. Green then brought out that continuance of the A. F. of L.'s standing committee on conference with the C. I. O. was advised in the report on expulsion from the resolutions committee.

"We are still trying for peace, though driven to desperation," he repeated. "For two years we have been begging the other side to sit down around the conference table. The C. I. O. refused to respond. When I offered to meet with Mr. Lewis, he declined.

Explains Resolution

"The resolutions committee does not ask expulsion, but asks the executive council to do so if the council thinks the best interests of the federation will be thus served.

"The door is open. The hand of the American Federation of Labor is extended.

"If any one of these organizations that left us and became part of the C. I. O. will come back to the door, we'll be there to embrace him and welcome him into the American Federation of Labor.

"We did not kick them out. They left us. They denounced and ridiculed us.

Patient Policy Planned

"It is the purpose of the executive council, if this report is adopted, to still pursue a patient policy.

"It may be that organizations that have been immovable will find their charters revoked. Then the rank and file of their members who want to come to us will be given opportunity to do so."

Mr. Green next turned to criticisms that the federation had not organized the unorganized while the C. I. O. had. He protested that the A. F. of L. had in fact organized unorganized workers, and added that the job was much harder than credited. To illustrate he singled out the School Teachers Union, whose president, Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale, had a few minutes before spoken against expulsion and whose union is taking a referendum on going over to the C. I. O.

Mr. Green remarked that the American Federation of Teachers was an industrial union and that there was nothing to stop it from organizing the multitude of school teachers in the United States, yet despite the years the union had been at it, the union had organized only a small fraction.

Observing that there were "some splendid organizations" in the C. I. O., Mr. Green continued, "We welcome them back unconditionally. We don't ask you to surrender any economic views you have, but come back in and fight it out here. Come back. There are no conditions you have to meet.

"If we do less than support the resolutions committee," he told the convention, "we would lose the respect of our rank and file."

As he finished, the bulk of the delegates rose and shouted endorsement. Calls of "question" were swiftly terminated in passage of the previous question, closing debate. The vote then taken was by roll call, putting delegates on record.

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Need new Kitchen Utensils or Equipment ?
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Added Dash of Color Makes A Sandwich Look Like More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—"Just put a thin slice of tomato, a dash of fluffy shredded cabbage, and a sliver of pickle beside an ordinary 15-cent sandwich and you'll make it look like a 50-cent lunch," restaurateurs were told here recently.

The secret lies in the paper-thin slices which can be made from the new stainless steel cutters, a demonstrator of new restaurant equipment explained. The trimmings add color, cost very little, and boom business, he said. In fact, some drugstores and sandwich shops are already adopting the extra service, he pointed out as he operated the shiny new slicer which had turned out piles of fluffy strands of cabbage and eight slices from one tomato where only four slices grew before. The slicers make the food go farther, too, he said.

The newest in cooking equipment was demonstrated at the National Restaurant Association convention here recently. Streamlined dish-washing equipment was exhibited—new machines which carry hundreds of dishes over a moving belt under sprays of soapy water, then under streams of boiling rinse water and turn them out ready to use. New electric plates which claim to fry hamburgers and keep all of the juices on the inside instead of letting them ooze out in a skillet were also demonstrated.

Everyone Gets the Same

Every hamburger, moreover, is made to weigh exactly the required amount. A scoop picks up the meat, measures it, and puts it under a masher which flattens it out ready for the griddle.

Other equipment would make the housewife sigh because of its enormous size. A pressure cooker, for instance, cooks six bushels of string beans at one time, and another steams six bushels of spinach in nine minutes. Giant toasters turn 24 slices of bread into a golden brown all at one touch of the button. Ovens bake dozens of loaves of bread and pies.

The newest equipment for restaurants and cafeterias has two essential qualities—accuracy and safety, it was found. All cutters and slicers are protected with metal guards and huge mixers have their moving parts built for safety.

Checking Food Costs

A new checking machine for food cost control is being installed in some cafeterias. Smaller than a cash register the little checking machine has about 50 separate items of food named each with a little counting machine. As the people pass along the line with their trays and are given a bill for the cost of their meal, a second girl stands at this new machine and talleys up for management's information the number of servings of beef, dishes of peas, glasses of milk, pieces of apple pie, cuts of steak, and so on.

With this new machine the cafeteria owner is able to check this information with his supply in the storeroom and with the cost of the food at the serving table and so determine whether he needs to cut more slices of beef out of a roast and whether he should place the pumpkin pie in a more advantageous place to move it out faster than the applesauce.

Several thousand restaurateurs from the United States, Canada and foreign countries including Bernhard Turkstra, from Pretoria, South Africa, attended the five-day convention. Enthused at seeing all of the modern American restaurant equipment, Mr. Turkstra nevertheless admitted he could not get accustomed to the American breakfast of griddle cakes and syrup mixed with eggs and bacon. He thinks they should be served in separate courses.

Duncan Hines, author and connoisseur of foods, predicted that in the better eating places along the highways of the United States this year approximately $400,000,000 would be spent. People are not hesitating to spend more money for food, and restaurateurs should recognize this fact and not always aim at lowest prices. Moreover, he advised the restaurant men and women to specialize in a few outstanding food items and not try to serve such a variety of dishes, as at present, a practice which results in loss of profits.

In the face of rising prices of foodstuffs, labor, rent, and so on, R. D. Clark, retiring president of the association told the convention members that the only solution for making any profits was in building up volume and in making the restaurant virtually as a "community kitchen." Restaurants, he said, were second only to theaters in the installation of air-conditioning. In Cleveland, he said, an innovation had been introduced of painting restaurant fronts four times a year to harmonize with the seasons.

A Lot of Meals

"Five billion meals will be served this year in the $2,000,000,000 restaurant industry," said Mr. Clark. "Our industry pays a larger percentage than any other in wages in proportion to its income. We contend that the meal cooked in a modern restaurant is better than the one prepared in the average American home, and item for item, it can be served at lower cost."

Waitresses are becoming more and more of the college type, Miss Grace E. Smith, restaurant operator in Toledo, said in another session. "It's no longer considered a step downward to graduate from college and turn waitress," she said. Furthermore the young women are not only trained in handling trays and serving food but they are educated in the preparation of first-class dishes and in preparing menus. They are looking forward to being executives and heads of restaurants and cafeterias, she said.

Henry I. Dunnock, of Baltimore, Md., was elected president of the National Restaurant Association for the coming year.

Illinois Tenancy on Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Farm tenancy in Illinois is still on the up-grade, according to agricultural economists of the University of Illinois, who made a statistical study from U. S. census figures recently. They found 58.8 per cent of the farm land rented when the last figures were totaled, compared to 58.2 in 1930.

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Forms Link in Highway Girdle Around Manhattan

International

View of Traffic Circle and Fountain at Seventy-ninth Street, New York

New York Opens 6.7-Mile Section Of Express Road

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—That happy time when motorists may drive from one end of Manhattan Island to the other without encountering a red light is a step nearer today as municipal officials threw open to public use 6.7 miles of new parkway along the east bank of the Hudson River.

While not completely finished, the parkway improvements on Manhattan's west side added an important link to the express highway system which eventually is to encircle New York City's oldest borough.

Preceding the official opening at 1 o'clock this afternoon, a motor parade, led by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Park Commissioner Robert Moses, traversed the new superhighway from Dyckman Street to a fountain and clover-leaf structure at Seventy-ninth Street, where dedicatory exercises were held.

The latest unit in the express highway cost $24,340,000, and extends from Seventy-second Street to Dyckman Street, where it connects with the 4.5 miles of the Henry Hudson Parkway, opened on Dec. 12, 1936.

Park Lands Augmented

When the last construction timber has been carted off, a forest of trees planted and lines of shrubbery set in place, the improvement also will have added 132 acres of park lands to the New York City recreational system. Officials valued the additions, obtained by covering the West Side tracks of the New York Central Railroad and filling submerged land, at $30,000,000.

Highways and parks are not the only benefits, however, for there will be 78 acres of playgrounds, including tennis courts, playing fields and skating rinks. Promenades along the river front, winding paths through the parks and four boat basins figure in this part of the development.

Later on the Park Department plans more intensive development of the enlarged area, for the whole district west of the railroad tracks, from Dyckman Street to the Harlem ship canal, is to be devoted to recreation.

Much Work Remains

To maintain the property in good condition, the Park Department has requested the authority to employ 222 new men, with an annual expenditure of $343,000. One hundred special policemen also have been requested of the Police Department.

Much work remains to be done before the contractors finish their program of improvements. The river bank, for example, is to be riprapped, which is an enormous task in itself; and two bridges remain to be built, which means that traffic will be diverted over temporary pavement for a time. Mountains of earth are needed to cover the railroad track sheds.

Meanwhile, construction of the new upper level of the Henry Hudson Bridge was rushed to provide adequate traffic facilities over that important gateway to Manhattan. It will be finished in May.

End of Coal 'Chaos' Demanded by Earle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 12—Reiteration of his determination to pave the way for revitalization of the anthracite industry before he leaves office in January, 1939, was voiced by Gov. George H. Earle yesterday. He said he did not want to act hastily, but would seek laws to correct "chaotic" conditions in the industry soon after Jan. 1 if the mine owners failed to submit a workable plan to eliminate "bootleg" mining and rehabilitate the legitimate hard-coal industry and marketing business.

The Governor declared he has yet to be convinced that solution of the dual problem requires government control of anthracite production and prices through a non-partisan state commission.

Federal control is favored by Lieut. Gov Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, but Governor Earle voiced doubt that Congress would concern itself with an industry confined to one state.

"I don't think we should depend upon Congress to help us," he added.

Too Big for Train or Barge, Tank to Float for 1371 Miles

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 12 (AP)—It takes superlatives to talk about a 460,000-pound steel tank, the "granddaddy" of its species, that started a 1371-mile trip to Indiana by water yesterday.

First, it is the longest tank—80 feet—for its weight in the world, its manufacturers, the M. W. Kellogg Company, said.

Once made, it required two of the longest freight cars in the world—55 feet each—to haul it to New York Bay. And W. D. Stearns, the Kellogg advertising manager, also said he dug exhaustively through railroad records to determine that it was the largest single piece of freight ever to be moved that distance.

The cylinder's 230 tons naturally required a big floating derrick to hoist it from the flat cars and lower it gently into the water. A derrick of 250 tons capacity—the largest of its kind in the world, said Mr. Stearns—did the trick.

Then, moored for a week at the Claremont terminal, the container was enclosed in a wooden framework to protect it from injury while being towed by a tug up the Hudson River, through the Erie Canal, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan to its destination, Whiting, Ind.

The delivery will require 17 to 20 days. At Whiting the tank will be used by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to distill crude oil.

The manufacturers said the tank could not be shipped by rail or barge because its 15-foot diameter wouldn't permit other trains to pass or allow clearance under river bridges.

Drop in Food Cost Forecast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Administration leaders found two favorable trends in their search for an answer to give housewives, mayors and governors who are demanding that the Federal Government do something about the high cost of food.

They said the larger crops harvested this year already had pushed down the prices of several important food items, and eventually would reduce meat prices, which stand at the center of complaints.

Their charts showed the farmer was getting a larger share of the dollar spent for food than he has been getting.

Advisers of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who keep a constant check on retail, market, and farm prices, said retail foods recently had been about 30 per cent above the depression low point, but were still about 20 per cent under the 1929 peak.

They said the average family now pays $8.60 for a basket of food that cost $8.40 a year ago. During the depression this same amount of food cost only $6.67 but it was $10.90 in 1929.

Government data on retail meat prices indicated these recently were from 30 to 40 per cent higher than last year and from 50 to 75 per cent above the depression low.

Economists said fresh vegetables and fruits have been cheaper most of this year than last, and that these reductions had partially offset higher meat costs in the total food bill. Bumper crops of potatoes and apples have led these food price declines.

They estimated that at recent prices the average laboring man's family needed $359 to purchase a year's supply of the 58 principal foods. This compared with $342 last year and $415 in 1929.

Food costs have risen steadily since the low of $264 in 1933. The economists said the average family spent $295 in 1934 and $331 in 1935.

At the same time, they said, the farmer's share of the average dollar spent for food had increased from 35 cents in 1933 to 44 cents last month.

The farmer's share of the amount spent by the average laboring man has increased gradually from $92 in 1933 to $152 last year. At present prices it will be near $158 this year.

The middle men—who take the farm products and eventually sell them to the consumer—also have received a larger share from the average family. They got $170 in 1933 and will receive about $200 this year.

The cost of good grades of beef has brought most protests recently. Charts showed the cuts from 100 pounds of live cattle recently brought the butcher $20.24, compared with $15.11 last year and $12.44 in 1933.

Sirloin steaks averaged 48 cents a pound recently for the entire country compared with 28 cents during the depression. Beef roasts were 25 per cent higher this year than last.

66 New World Relations Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Sixty-six new international relations clubs were organized under auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace last year, bringing the total number of clubs in all countries to 805, according to the endowment's 1937 yearbook.

"Organized in colleges, universities and high schools by the students themselves, the clubs are active in all 48 states and 32 foreign countries, reaching halfway around the earth to distant Siam," the report says.

The international relations clubs in high schools were said to be a natural outgrowth of the work of such clubs in all colleges and universities When the forms of the yearbook were closed, a total of 206 high school organizations had been organized.

"The purpose of the clubs is the objective study of international affairs in a definite attempt to find some substitute for war," the report continues. "Members do not confine themselves to discussion. It is the idea of the endowment to provide club members with the means of better understanding the problems confronting the world so that they, in turn, may become instructors of public opinion."

U. of P. Reports $1,000,000 in Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—Approximately a million dollars flowed into the receptive coffers of the University of Pennsylvania, in the form of gifts and bequests in the past fiscal year, the president, Thomas S. Gates, announced at the first trustees' meeting of the current academic year.

"Perhaps the most noteworthy feature is that there is no single large gift which brings up the total," Dr. Gates pointed out.

Of the total figure—$954,408.95—$363,000 came through "preliminary activities of the Bicentennial Campaign." The remainder, the president reported, "was in the form of gifts and bequests from a great variety of sources, representing a growing appreciation of the university as a place of learning in which it is profitable to invest."

No Klan Parade in Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—John Edy, city manager, told William E. Cahill, Ku Klux Klan organizer, yesterday that under no circumstances would he issue a permit for a parade of hooded persons, whether members of the Klan or any other order. Mr. Cahill called on city officials relative to a proposed tri-state meeting of the Klan in Toledo, Nov. 19, 20 and 21.

TIGER SAUCE
one of FLETCHERS' delicious sauces
SELBY, ENG
LARGE BOTTLE: 4½D

Windsors Study Reich's Program In Aid of Needy

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor spent today studying German social conditions, in particular the National Socialist Welfare Society's clothing department.

Officials explained to them that at least six standard sizes are being manufactured in each garment, but added that National Socialist volunteer women in thousands of local headquarters saw to it that clothes which do not fit are changed properly.

They learned that 36,000,000 marks ($14,400,000), was spent last year on clothes for the needy.

They also investigated the coal distribution for the needy and the welfare society entitled "Mother and Child" with its vast index system of 2,000,000 cards, registering mothers in need of vacation.

They went then to the Osram incandescent lamp plant, where they especially examined facilities for sports—such as rowing and swimming. The Duchess kept up a barrage of questions on the number who avail themselves of the facilities.

MacArthur Quits Army to Provide Room for Others

MANILA, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who announced his retirement from active service effective Dec. 31, had contemplated this action two years to accelerate the promotion of junior officers, he disclosed today.

General MacArthur, former chief of staff of the United States Army, has been reorganizing the Philippine Island defense forces since 1935.

"I have been a general officer approximately 20 years," he said in a statement, "and I feel it is only just that I retire to clear the way for others. I will, of course, be just as available for war service when retired as I would be on the active list.

"I deem it a real privilege for the past two years to have been given the opportunity to be of service to the Filipino people, for whom I have an abiding affection and esteem. My thoughts and hopes will always be with them."

Thanks From President

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—In accepting General MacArthur's application for retirement President Roosevelt sent a cable saying in part:

"Personally, as well as officially, I wish to thank you for your outstanding services to your country. Your record in war and in peace is a brilliant chapter of American history.

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Poughkeepsie Marks Founding With Gala 4-Day Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 12—This city in Dutchess County, voting seat of President Roosevelt, has flags and bunting up all its streets to meet a gala four-day commemoration of the 250th anniversary of its founding. The program, which began Oct. 10 with religious services in the churches, will center on the historical background of Poughkeepsie, whose first house was built in 1702 and still stands. Vassar College will open its campus for a tableau based on the days of the city's beginnings.

The President himself will be a participant in ceremonies climaxing the observance tomorrow, when he will lay the cornerstone of the city's new post office and make the dedicatory address. Other speakers will be Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, also a Dutchess County resident; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar, and the Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

The committee in charge of the celebration has done everything possible to provide historical activity that will recall the achievements of the early settlers and officials who struggled to have Poughkeepsie become a city.

An historic pligrimage to points most intimately connected with Poughkeepsie's birth was to be made today, with a motor caravan moving under escort to the Van Kleeck homestead, the first house built in this city, dating back to 1702. Other historical places in the city will be visited.

The Dudley Memorial Shelter on College Hill was to be presented to the city this afternoon, with Mayor George V. L. Spratt accepting the structure on behalf of the people. Later in the afternoon Vassar College scheduled an open house, with visits to Shakespeare Garden, tennis matches, golf and other events. A tableau, "The Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of New York in Convention," will be featured.

Tomorrow will be the gala day of the anniversary celebration. The post office cornerstone ceremonies will start at 11 a. m., with Charles I. Lavery, postmaster, giving introductory remarks, followed by addresses by the President and the other distinguished speakers.

The four-day celebration will close with a two-hour parade tomorrow afternoon, a mardi gras parade, and a block dance in the evening.

The Governor Clinton House, with Daughters of the American Revolution in charge; the Glebe House, with members of the Junior League in attendance, and other historical buildings in the city are to be open for public inspection.

Work Reorganized On Mackay Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Qld.—In 1934 the Queensland Government has authorized the construction of a deep-water harbor at Mackay, North Queensland.

In consequence of difficulties over the contract the progress of construction has been adversely influenced and the Government appointed a committee of engineers to make recommendations for the future conduct of the undertaking.

The committee made a number of important recommendations to place the whole of the remaining construction on a more efficient basis and these recommendations have been accepted by the Mackay Harbor Board.

Over £400,000 has already been spent on the harbor works and from the figures available the final cost is likely to be much more than £1,000,000.

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British Trend to Freer Trade Shown by Action in Ceylon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A change in Britain's commercial policy in the direction of reducing impediments to trade is seen in a modification that is announced in the quotas on cotton and rayon goods imported into Ceylon.

These quotas were made applicable to a number of British colonies as part of the preference system settled at the Ottawa Conference of 1934, for encouraging inter-Empire trade. They restricted quantatively the imports of textiles of foreign origin into British territory.

They were designed in particular to favor goods made in Lancashire and in India in competition with those of Japan. How they operated in the case of Ceylon is seen in the fact that imports into that island of Japanese cotton goods and rayon fell from nearly 35,000,000 square yards in 1934, the year restriction was introduced, to 11,000,000 last year, the difference being made up by increased quantities from Manchester and Bombay.

Now—subject to continuance by the Ceylonese Government of a 5 per cent tariff preference to British trade—Whitehall has arranged for the removal of all restrictions upon the import into that island of gray cotton piece goods of foreign origin, also for the increase by 50 per cent of the permitted quotas of other classes of goods of similar origin. There is also a promise of further examination of the position with a view to another move in a similar direction in 1939.

Manchester merchants have been protesting strongly, but it is explained in official quarters here that the change is necessary owing to Ceylon's need for cotton apparel cheaper than Lancashire provides.

Importance attaches to the decision as it means a step toward removing grounds of dissatisfaction on the part of Germany and Italy as well as of Japan which complain of being handicapped in their endeavors to dispose of their manufactures in British colonies.

New Deal Banks on Black

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—With Mr. Justice Black now seated on the Supreme Court bench, highest ranking officials in the Department of Justice are almost daily urging the need of "liberal" decisions from that tribunal.

Today Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, declared that "every popular and aggressive President except Washington, who appointed all of his judges, has been in conflict with the judiciary."

Yesterday, Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, cited specific Supreme Court New Deal cases, and declared in an address,

"Every era of our national existence has been productive of some sort of constitutional struggle.'

Last week, Alexander Holtzoff, special assistant to the attorney general, before the American Bar Association discerned in recent Supreme Court decisions "a reversal of the narrow conception of governmental power and a welcome reversion to the virile doctrines that prevailed in the early years of the republic," but added that the narrow vote by which some decisions were rendered "gives them a somewhat precarious and uncertain status."

The fact seems to be, judged by this continuing series of addresses, that the Justice Department and the Roosevelt Administration intend to keep up an unremitting and close analysis of the Supreme Court's actions in the hope that with the first New Deal judge now a member, the balance will swing finally over to the so-called "liberal" side.

Speakers in Definite Role

The strong criticism of the conservative side of the court's membership implicit or explicit in these addresses is unusual in coming from the Justice Department. It is assumed here that the speakers are playing a definite part in New Deal policy, of keeping the possibility of a revival of the reorganization fight definitely to the front as a threat in the event of adverse judicial decisions.

While there can hardly be the thought of intimidating the Supreme Court, and while the New Deal would be the first to deny such a policy thus boldly stated, it has long been an axiom in political Washington that the august tribunal, through ways peculiar to itself, is aware of popular sentiment, and "follows the election returns." At any rate, the various comments of the high-ranking Justice Department officials speak for themselves.

Mr. Jackson's comment was made today at Chapel Hill, N. C., and dealt with the Constitution. Here are excerpts from it—

"What if a new leadership finds its policies defeated and its promises broken by a hold-over judiciary, still adhering rigidly to the rejected regime? The answer is simple even if not satisfactory. Either democracy must surrender to the judges or the judges must yield to democracy. . . ."

"The judiciary is the check of a past generation on the present. . . ."

"The friction caused by judicial review still presents the most vexing problem in making our system function as a whole. . . ."

"I am convinced that the check on democracy must be found in the reasonableness and self-restraints of popular majorities and not in judicial decisions. . . ."

Mr. Jackson then reviewed selected New Deal cases in which the liberal side has recently won to support the thesis that "judicial response to public needs, even if slow, is certain."

Treasures at Exposition

Treasures of ancient Pacific civilization will be on display at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Fun at the Fair in Delhi

© Dorien Leigh (All Pictures)

Man-Power Ferris Wheel
The Swings Are Brightly Colored and Highly Ornamented

Peddling Poetry
A Poet Declaims His Work While Offering It for Sale to His Audience

Which?
The Sights or the Sherbet?

League Backers With Roosevelt On Rule of Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—An emergency meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Union today passed a strong resolution welcoming President Roosevelt's declaration that it is essential for the safety and progress of mankind that the rule of law should be established among the nations, and that all peace-loving nations should make a concerted effort to this end.

The meeting was called in connection with the increasing gravity of the international situation. The mover of the resolution, Lord Arlen, was strongly of the opinion that efforts should first be concentrated on restoring the League's power in the Mediterranean. It would then be possible, he affirmed, to restore it throughout the world.

Sir Norman Angell, who seconded the resolution, concentrated on the President's initiative and urged that Britain should immediately say openly what she is prepared to do in order to back the rule of law, in firm expectation that the United States would back up President Roosevelt's declaration.

Naval Patrol Commended

As regards the Mediterranean, the resolution congratulated the governments which have used their naval forces to give collective security against piracy and urged them to insist on "the immediate cessation of all foreign military intervention in Spain." Failing satisfaction "within a prescribed and short period," the Spanish Government, the resolution declared, should be given facilities for obtaining military supplies.

Regarding the Far East the resolution demanded the fullest cooperation between members of the League and the United States in measures to restrain Japan—in particular by financially assisting China, by supplying food and medical requirements and prohibiting imports from Japan.

Animated discussion arose over the last item, many members demanding prohibition of all trade with Japan in view of the fact that British imports are comparatively small compared to exports and that in any case there is very little trade in the sinews of war which it is necessary to curtail. Against this view it was urged that while a complete embargo ought to be the ultimate aim it would be wise to hasten slowly in applying economic pressure.

Marking Time on Italy

Meanwhile there is a temporary lull in the battle of words between Britain and France on the one hand and Premier Mussolini on the other. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today saw Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and discussed the situation with the French.

Reports of dissensions between the two countries are strongly deprecated here, and it is stressed that the fact that they are not hurrying over the next step should not be interpreted as meaning that they are not going to take one. The situation is regarded as too serious for haste.

It is pointed out in this connection that it is an extremely delicate matter to maneuver Signor Mussolini out of Spain without risking war. If the democracies had put their foot down when intervention began it would have been easy to restrain him. But after more than 12 months it is difficult for the Duce to drop General Franco without endangering his own prestige at home.

English Stone to N. J. Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH WILDWOOD, N. J., Oct. 12—A piece of granite has been received here from Herefordshire, England, to be used as the cornerstone for the new Masonic home which Hereford Lodge of Masons is constructing. It is the gift of Viscount Hereford, past grand masonic warden of all England, whose name was adopted by the New Jersey lodge in 1902.

Delhi, on an Indian Holiday, Is a Riot of Cheerful Color

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Delhi, capital of India, is a riot of cheerful color on an Indian holiday when Moslem farmers with their wives and children crowd the streets and wander past the white man's spacious bungalows in the civil station of today, and through the narrow streets of the tightly packed, red-walled city of the sixteenth century Mogul Emperor, Shah Jahan.

Inside the fort, which is the citadel of this city, are stately halls of audience and fine mosques with pearl-white marble tracery inlaid with precious stones. The broad Chandpey Chowk (silver market) outside, where white-robed piece-goods merchants bargain and kinkob (cloth of gold) workers, naked to the waist, ply their ancient trade, is brilliant in the shimmering heat.

Gritty dust blows up in white clouds from the Rajputana desert. But under the green pipal (wild fig) trees alongside is shade and quiet where leathery chupatties (millet cakes) can be eaten and a midday siesta enjoyed.

In the evening, creaking, wooden-wheeled carts drawn by gaily painted bullocks carry tired families home to brown, mud-walled villages beneath the battlements of the austere Purana Killa (Fort of Once-upon-a-time) and beyond the tumbled ruins that surround the tall kutub (pinnacle) set up by Mogul rulers of the past. Strings of laden camels and lumbering elephants pad silently through the dust on the way.

"Took, took," the coppersmith bird calls in deep notes from the yellow-flowering dhak trees on the roadside. Parrots flash by on emerald and gold wings over the millet fields.

Presently the moon rises; the stars come out; the holiday is over and the children are asleep.

Survey Shows Flight Level Of Future at 35,000 Feet

(Continued from Page 1)

lowed by the Chicago-New York section in September of the same year.

At the moment, however, aviation development has reached the point, the report said, where preparations are going forward to operate on the 20,000-foot level. Planes have been ordered from the Boeing company by both Pan American Airways and Transcontinental and Western Air for experimental flights at 20,000 feet.

At that height, the report states, the air is free from storms that detract from comfort and increase air navigation problems at lower altitudes. In the rarefied atmospheres new standards for speed and efficiency can be set up. Difficulties that must be met before high-altitude flying becomes a positive fact are questions of oxygen supply to passengers and pilots, adequate supercharging of engines so that proper mixtures of air and gasoline may be obtained and more sensitive wings and controls for the thinner air.

As for the present state of commercial aviation the bureau's report re-echoes the optimistic reports of the industry itself. Reorganization after air mail contract cancellations in 1934, reduction of fares, frequency of schedules and improvement in airplane design are the factors credited by the bureau to the impressive total of 1,147,969 passengers carried in 1936 by the domestic airlines. Passenger mileage for 1936, which records the actual accumulative mileage flown, totaled 491,744,053 passenger miles.

These passengers were carried in acoustically engineered air liners equipped with pantries for the serving of hot meals, stewardess service, comfortable chairs, correctly ventilated and tastefully decorated interiors. This contrasted sharply with the early 1920's when the traveler who wanted to go by air first had to persuade the air line to accept his money to fly, then donned helmet, goggles and flying suit, clambered into the open cockpit of a two-place mail plane where he was exposed to the weather, deafened by the roar of the engine and blackened by the soot of the exhaust.

♦ ♦ ♦

For Steel Planes

Parallel with the government survey of aeronautical progress, aircraft men at the national aircraft production meeting in Los Angeles affirmed the progress of aviation by indicating that stainless steel airplanes and substratosphere flight were a problem of the present rather than a vague ideal.

E. J. W. Ragsdale, of the Budd company of Philadelphia, builders of several notable rail streamliners, offered a new method of fabrication of steel planes which he said would be more durable and less expensive than lighter alloys now used in plane construction. Colonel Ragsdale's plane would have the outer surface of thin stainless steel electrically welded to a corrugated inner structure, eliminating all rivets.

A torque indicator, designed to aid pilots in getting the most engine power with a minimum of fuel under various operating conditions was described by A. L. MacClain, test pilot of the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company.

♦ ♦ ♦

No Longer a Luxury

"Should the Congress fail to modernize the antiquated legislation now governing our industry . . . farsighted business planning will not be justified," Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, voiced Saturday at Elkins, W. Va., before the eighth annual mountain state forest festival as the industry's plea for regulation.

"Aviation is no longer a romantic luxury," Colonel Gorrell continued. It has become a business—one that requires so much money that only the hard-headed investing public can be expected to finance it. Our Congress must realize that the romance of losing money in the heavens is finished, that only by modernizing the legislation pertaining to this industry, granting it legislative rights such as has been granted to the railroads and the motor carriers, can the finances required for our future requirements be provided."

♦ ♦ ♦

Baltimore to Bermuda

Early in November the United States Terminal for the first trans-Atlantic air service to Bermuda will be moved from Port Washington, L. I., to the new municipal airport at Baltimore, Md. The regular flights to Bermuda will be scheduled from Baltimore to Bermuda. The trans-Atlantic test flying operations for the United States, England and Germany will also move there pending completion of North Beach in New York.

♦ ♦ ♦

Flying Brevities

Delivery of the first of a fleet of Lockheed Electra and "14" type transports to Trans-Canada Air Lines was begun last week when Currey Sanders, test pilot of the corporation, flew an Electra transport from Burbank Field, Los Angeles, to Vancouver. The Vancouver-Winnipeg section will be opened first.

♦ ♦ ♦

Anxiety of cities to learn where they stand with respect to the future adequacy of their airports is one of the principal topics for discussion at the fourteenth annual conference of the American Municipal Association in Chicago from Oct. 13 to 15.

♦ ♦ ♦

New Bureau of Air Commerce regulations issued over the week end will, after Nov. 1, award "certificates of competency" to pilots instead of licenses. For a "solo" certificate pilots in the future must have five hours alone in the air; for private pilot rating, 35 hours; for limited commercial, 60 hours; for commercial pilot, 200 hours, and for airline pilot, 1200 hours. Two special ratings of "instrument" and "instructor" pilots were created.

German-Belgian Agreement Reported on Nonaggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 12—Germany and Belgium have agreed upon terms of a non-aggression and neutrality agreement, according to well-informed circles here

Details of the new agreement, particularly as to its duration or what it is to say regarding the sanctions clause of the League of Nations Covenant (to which Belgium is still an adherent) are not available, but it is anticipated that the text of the agreement will be published within the next few days.

Suggestions for such a pact go back to Reichführer Hitler's offer made in the Reichstag speech on March 7, 1936, on the occasion of the occupation of the Rhineland. Then 25-year non-aggression pacts were offered to Germany's neighbors. These proposals were given concrete form in a memorandum which Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador at London, later handed to the British Government.

Point 10 of this 19-point memorandum, it will be remembered, offered a non-aggression (security) pact in which France and Belgium would be partners on the one side and Germany on the other. But the offer was rejected because it would have meant adherence to a bilateral rather than a collective system of agreements.

Meanwhile last year Belgium made its neutrality declaration, breaking away from England and France, and thus opened the way for what is now about to happen.

This pact undoubtedly is a diplomatic triumph for Germany's bilateral treaty standpoint. An interesting question which arises is what will now happen to all talk about a four-power western pact between Germany, England, France and Italy—has it lost it validity now? In any case no tears will be shed here if this is the case since there is no enthusiasm for the proposed four-power pact in Germany.

U.S. Syrian Consul Slain for Refusing Visa to Armenian

BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 12 (AP)—James Theodore Marriner, United States Consul General in Syria, was fatally shot today as he stepped from his automobile before his office by an Armenian to whom he had refused a visa to enter the United States. Mr. Marriner's chauffeur captured the assassin.

Police said the assassin's name was Mejardich Karayan.

Except for three years in the State Department at Washington, 1923-26, when he also handled Western European affairs, Mr. Marriner spent most of his career in Europe.

He was a former counselor of the United States Embassy at Paris, where he was known principally as an adviser on disarmament and European affairs.

A native of Portland, Maine, he was graduated from Dartmouth and Harvard Universities and was an instructor in English at Harvard, a position he resigned to enter the foreign service Aug. 27, 1918.

After serving at Stockholm and Bucharest, Mr. Marriner was appointed in October, 1926, as technical assistant to the American delegation at the second session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva.

Since then his principal work had been in the disarmament field, first as secretary to the legation at Berne, Switz., and later as a technical delegate to disarmament conferences. He was one of the negotiators of the Kellogg-Briand peace plan of 1928.

Mr. Marriner left Paris March 26, last year, for the Syrian post. He had been counselor of the United States Embassy at the French capital since April, 1931.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

on Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the Ambassador.

The British Consul General immediately communicated with the Chinese authorities requesting their assistance in the investigation. It was understood that Chinese military authorities set out at once for Minghong to secure details.

Japanese authorities said the incident had been reported and they were investigating but that no details had yet been received.

They explained that it appeared from the available information the British authorities had not informed either the army or the navy that British cars were making the journey.

He added that Chinese were constructing strong, new defense positions in the vicinity of Minghong and the presence of motorcars without neutral flags painted on the top probably caused the Japanese pilots to think they contained high-ranking Chinese officers.

Daily Japanese bombing raids on the Nanking to Tientsin Railroad and on the Lunghai trunk line running across central China resulted in a decision to operate passenger services only at night to reduce casualties to passengers, and loss of equipment.

Japanese bombers have been attacking interior communication lines persistently, systematically raiding points all along the railways in an effort to disrupt services, destroy rolling stock and prevent troops and supplies from moving in any direction.

Although the Japanese army is now at Pingyuan, only 40 miles from Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung province, and is continuing its advance, some 80 Americans insisted on remaining in the district.

Better Movie Sound Effect Expected From New Device

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Vastly improved sound effects from talking pictures are anticipated today from a stereophonic film process demonstrated here before the fall convention of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

Highly interesting to cinema technicians assembled from the chief research and production centers of America, the new method of recording sound is held to promise more realistic speech, better musical reproduction and less effort on the part of audiences.

"One-ear" hearing, which must be suffered under the present system of recording sound on a single track alone one edge of the film is overcome by the stereophonic, or "third dimensional sound," system, according to J. P. Maxfield, a research engineer in the Bell Telephone Laboratories in which the process originated after years of study.

"In present-day pictures we have only the illusion of sound," Mr. Maxfield told fellow engineers. "By making two sound channels on the film instead of one, however, and then reproducing them from two sets of loudspeakers at opposite sides of the screen, the effect of 'two-ear' or normal hearing is obtained."

Stereophonic pictures pick sounds up in two channels and record them on separate sound tracks, Mr. Maxfield explained. In the theater the output of these tracks is fed separately to the loudspeakers.

Demonstration of stereophonic film showed an orchestra whose various players could be located by the individual sounds of their instruments. Another strip of film was of a ping-pong game in which the sound effect appeared to follow the ball instead of emanating from a single place on the film.

Mr. Maxfield suggested the term third-dimensional sound as appropriate for a method of recording which is intended to project sounds from both sidewise and up-and-down positions.

Like the stereoptican process which makes photographs more realistic, engineers said, the new method of recording sound attacks one of the major problems of the screen—that of obtaining more faithful reports of actual speech and sounds.

The Bell Telephone Laboratories have not been alone in their investigations, apparently, for three years ago Dr. Lee DeForest, pioneer radio engineer, told the Monitor's Hollywood correspondent that the use of dual sound tracks and "two-ear" hearing might bring the next great advance to radio and the motion picture screen.

Dr. DeForest at that time was experimenting with dual radio receivers. Unusually good reception could be obtained, he suggested, by the makeshift of installing a receiver in separate rooms and tuning each to the same program.

Paris and Belgrade Renew Amity Pact For 5 More Years

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—France and Yugoslavia renewed their treaty of friendship today for another five years.

Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslavian Premier and Foreign Minister, signed the instruments at the Quai d'Orsay.

The original treaty dates to 1927 and is one of the bases of France's complex system of alliances linking her with the Little Entente and other allies, both individually and through the League of Nations.

(Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania are the Little Entente nations.)

It provides, in event the security of the contracting parties and the existing international order are threatened, for military collaboration and a "search for proper means of defense of common interests."

Mastodon Bones Unearthed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Termed one of the largest and most interesting it has yet discovered, were the 80 fossilized bones of a mastodon, huge, extinct, prehistoric animal, recently unearthed by Charleston museum workers on Hoopstick Island in Bohicket creek.

'Pre-Fabricated' Warships?

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently not appreciated when they started out that a modern battleship is something quite different from ships built as recently as 1923—the date of completion of the newest American battleships. The Russians assumed that they could take the blueprints of the Colorado, the newest United States battleship, and with few changes here and there have a modern ship.

With this in mind they asked the United States Navy to let them have the plans for the Colorado. The Navy agreed, but added that it felt quite sure they wouldn't do the Russians the least bit of good. The Colorado is a 32,000-ton ship with a speed of 21 knots. The modern battleships being built in Europe today are all of the 35,000 tons with speeds around 30 knots.

Another thing the Russians wanted was the United States Navy inspection of materials and navy testing of guns. This the navy declined to do.

Still a third blow came when the navy further took the position that Russian inspectors could not be permitted the free run of plants, factories or mills where confidential American naval material is being produced.

This left the Russians largely dependent on their own ingenuity for designs and plans, where the matter apparently now stands.

Nevertheless, they presumably still have hopes, for the export licenses they took out last month cover, in addition to warship ingredients, an item of $2,250,000 for artillery—presumably big guns for the ships—$1,505,000 for shells, and another $1,000,000 for propellant powders.

One possible explanation for the taking out of the licenses at this time when there is apparently nothing tangible to export under them is the hint that it might convey to Japan. But whatever the reason, the art of prefabricating battleships would appear to be still in the experimental stage.

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Bankers Warned of Dangers In Strong Centralized Rule

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 12 — A warning against the establishment of a strong centralized government in the United States under the guise of "meeting an emergency" was voiced today by Glenn Frank, editor and former university president, at the 63rd annual convention of the American Bankers Association.

All down the ages, strong governments, which the people hoped would be benevolent, have abused their power and become tyrannical, Dr. Frank told an audience of 3000 bankers at the first general session of the convention in the Hotel Majestic, Boston.

"It is not strong government we need, so much as wise government, government invested with the virtues of insight, dignity, moderation, justice, tolerance and an acute sense of social values," the former president of the University of Wisconsin declared.

False Capitalism Assailed

Dr. Frank is editor of Rural Progress magazine and a former editor of the Century Magazine, a one-time associate of the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, and a brother-in-law of Tom K. Smith, retiring head of the American Bankers' Association.

He was one of three speakers at the convention session. The others were Frank P. Bennett Jr. of Boston, editor of the United States Investor, who urged the bankers to resist competition from insurance companies, small loan corporations and the "clumsy hands" of government credit agencies in the savings account field, and Mr. Smith, who reported on activities of the association.

Prior to Dr. Frank's address, Mr. Smith announced the appointment of the important resolutions committee, naming Robert V. Fleming, president and chairman of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., as its chairman. The committee is to report on Thursday.

The addresses today were the first break away from the policy laid down by Mr. Smith on Sunday of maintaining silence at the convention regarding New Deal policies. Both Dr. Frank and Dr. Bennett disregarded this policy and alluded to Washington events, but Mr. Smith stuck to his rule of avoiding controversial subjects.

In his plea against concentration of power in the central government, Dr. Frank inveighed particularly against "deluded liberals" who, he said, under the guise of meeting emergency conditions or creating governmental efficiency, break down the balance of power in the American system and pave the way for possible abuse of power.

"The traditions of America's past can no longer be taken for granted," the editor told the audience which filled every available seat in the theater.

Verdict of History

A skepticism of democracy "has grown, lushly but subtly, under the cover of emergency leaderships which, with each advance towards greater and more detailed power, more loudly protest their devotion to democracy," he continued. "This has given us—well, a number of political experiments.

"The verdict of history is clearly against centralized power and for the organized balance of powers," he declared. "The growing centralization of power in national governments, in its ultimate impact upon the lives of men, is a reactionary movement, despite the fact that it is for the moment the pet gospel of deluded liberals.

"All down the ages, when men have sought to centralize power, it has been on the assumption that the power would be used for noble ends. There is no guaranty that it will.

"The purpose of the American constitution, we are likely to forget, was not to provide complete efficiency in government, but to provide an instrument that would protect the people from the abuse of power and give them the chance to be as efficient in governing themselves as a free people under democracy can be."

Assails Postal Savings

Mr. Bennett attacked the entrance of the government into the savings field as unnecessary and inefficient. He applied the terms "clumsy and blundering" to the postal savings system, Federal Housing administration and the Federal savings and loan associations.

He declared the "need for postal savings vanished with the coming of Federal deposit insurance" and yet the system is continued. He described the federal savings and loan bodies as well conceived by Congress, but administered in direct violation of Congress' intent so as to duplicate and compete with existing private agencies.

The FHA, he said, is making a "flank attack" on private savings institutions, seeking "the very loans that for a generation or more have been serviced by banks and have been the very backbone of their lending activity."

The resolutions committee appointed by Mr. Smith included: Col. Leonard P. Ayres, W. Gordon Brown, H. H. Griswold, Robertson Griswold, Harry A. Brinkman, Rudolf S. Hecht, Fred I. Kent, Charles H. Mylander, Henry G. Sherman, Russell G. Smith, Milton F. Barlow, Thomas R. Preston, W. L. Hemingway, Francis M. Law, Charles E. Spencer Jr., S. Sloan Colt, A. L. M. Wiggins, Frederick Greenwood, and Gurden Edwards, secretary.

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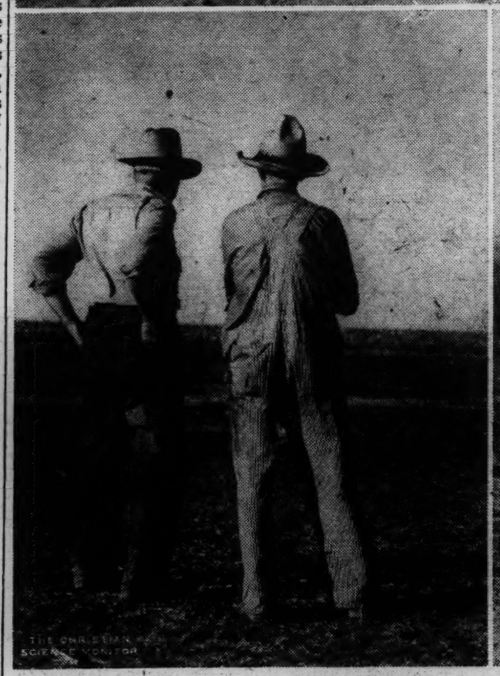

J. W. McManigal — Scenes in a Kansas Agricultural Area

A Roadway and Farm Are Seen in the Upper Picture, While in the Lower Row Are Two Farmers Scanning a Piece of Pasture Land and a Farmer's Children With Their Pet

New York Awaits Fusion-Tammany Duel's Outcome

(Continued from Page 1)

mary, and whatever secret disaffection there may be in the old-line faction, on the surface this camp is united behind the candidacy of Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

Peace With Queens

Today, therefore, Mayor LaGuardia has but a single opponent in his fight for return to City Hall, and, while impartial observers still see him as having the better chance of election, this is more on the score that favoring winds have been with him from the start of the campaign than through any reading of the 1937 registration figures.

The fact is reflected in the accelerated schedule the Mayor has prepared for the 21 pre-election days, that promises to mark the campaign as one of the most intensive even in his swift-paced career. He has initiated it with a harmony move which ties to his ticket fortunes the heretofore recalcitrant Republican organization of Queens. This is the most populous of the city's five boroughs and has a strong party machine built around the borough presidency of George U. Harvey, Republican, up for re-election, who has been so openly at odds with Fusion administrative policies in the last four years as to identify himself almost exclusively with the Democratic opposition.

Last night, however, Mayor LaGuardia spoke from the Queens Town Hall rostrum with him in an exchange of compliments that formally aligned this Republican unit with Fusion campaign objectives.

Unified Transit

Mr. Mahoney had opened his last-lap bid for votes today with the text of a 22-point platform iff his conception of proper city rule. Read to a city-wide radio audience last night, it summarized the Democratic candidate's atacks on Mayor LaGuardia, promising to "relentlessly fight communism" and protect industry against rackets and racketeers; to "end the demoralization in the police department," to "restore law and order" and "halt the migration of industries and business from the city."

Other key planks call for reduction in city government costs, protection of labor in all of its rights; unification of rapid transit facilities to preserve the 5-cent fare; co-operation with federal and state agencies and industry on a broad economic and social program; expansion of public works and housing projects; reorganization of relief, removal of racketeering from slum clearance; enforcement of the merit system in the Civil Service, and establishment of the new city planning commission as a vital force.

U. S.-Czech Pact Protested Anew

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Committee on Reciprocity Information announces that it has received "a substantial number" of protests against the proposed reciprocal trade treaty with Czechoslovakia. John P. Gregg, committee secretary, said yesterday was the final day for industries to file written arguments against the pact.

Attention was focussed last week on the opposition of the boot and shoe industry when Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, criticized as "propaganda" published statements by workers of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, Endicott, N. Y., attacking the proposed treaty and Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade policy. Among articles listed for possible duty or tariff reductions were certain textile products and boots and shoes.

State Department officials said "some of the products appearing on the list might not be the subject of any concession under the terms of the agreement, and the rates on items finally included in the agreement may or may not be changed."

Representatives of New England's boot and shoe industries contended that any lowering of rates on imports from Czechoslovakia would "create unemployment in New England states." They declared tariffs and duties on imported shoes should be raised.

The Federal Tariff Commission also is studying tariffs and duties on imported cemented shoes under a resolution introduced by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, passed at the last session of Congress.

Hearings on manufacturers' protests will begin Oct. 25.

Eyston Prepares Car For New Speed Test

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mechanics worked on Capt. George E. T. Eyston's "Thunderbolt" over the weekend in an effort to prepare the car for an attempt, possibly this week, to break the world's land speed record.

Captain Eyston, who Friday was forced to postpone a trial spin in the 24 cylinder, seven-ton monster, announced he might make his run later this week. He seeks to better the 301.12 miles an hour mark set by Sir Malcolm Campbell, his countryman.

U. S. Farm Life Visualized In Hobbyist's 7000 Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—American farm life is visualized in a series of 7000 pictures by J. W. McManigal, of Horton, Kan., specialist in agricultural photographs, in a display of 450 examples of his work at Rockefeller Center, which closed Oct. 9.

The photographs, which quietly glorify nearly every object and incident imaginably connected with farm living—from a sun-washed milk pail to a tribe of dancing Indians—explain, in a measure, why Mr. McManigal left a good newspaper job four years ago to follow the lure of the camera. At that time he took a year's leave from the Horton Headlight, of which he was manager, and he has never gone back.

His pictures are used chiefly for advertising and publication purposes and have frequently been called "symbolic." He believes this is because he is apt to select typical subjects when photographing, although he has few rules. As a free lance addicted to the open road, he has "taken" whatever seemed interesting until he has collected a library of 7000 photographs in his home in Horton.

The collection at Rockefeller Center includes many scenes of farmers at work and at leisure.

Among the themes rich in human interest is a picture of a boy bringing water to the threshers and a photograph of a shrewd son of the soil looking over the posted list of prices for the products he raises. Photographic studies include those of pigs, chickens, grasshopper, tomatoes, apples, eggs. The locale is Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Mr. McManigal is devoted to his hobby-profession with enthusiasm. He likes to take photographs and "most people" like to have them taken.

N. Y. Parent-Teacher Board Affirms Stand Against Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Continued support of ratification of the child labor amendment and state aid for kindergartens has been recommended by the board of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers and undoubtedly will be adopted by the representatives of 1200 local units who are attending the fortieth annual convention here this week.

The convention opened with a pageant and a message from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, honorary vice-president of the organization, and continued with a tribute to the founders by Mrs. Philip S. Wakeley of Saratoga Springs.

With Mrs. Avery S. Pratt of Buffalo presiding, district reports were presented this afternoon showing the work of the local groups for safety, parent education, music, and summer roundups.

The present membership was reported as 104,299, an increase of 8959 over last year.

Mrs. Ralph E. Brodie of Albion is president of the organization and Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer of Auburn is convention chairman.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Canal Zone

Colon—Fridays, Oct. 15, Nov. 19, Dec. 17, 7 p. m., HP5O, 1440kc; HP5K (shortwave) 6.005mc.

Panama City—Mondays, Nov. 1, Dec. 6, 7:15 p. m., HP6J, 1360kc; HP5J (shortwave) 9.590mc.

New York

Utica—Saturdays, 7:55 a. m., WIXB, 1200kc.

Coughlin Ends Radio Addresses

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin withdrew from a radio broadcast contract Oct. 9 after his new ecclesiastical superior failed to approve one of the radio priest's statements for publication.

A spokesman and attorney for the radio priest, who for years has broadcast from Royal Oak, said "it was quite apparent that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin would be permitted only to talk platitudes that mean nothing; that he could not say what he thinks, but only what the archbishop thinks."

The radio priest was reproved publicly this week by Archbishop Edward Mooney for stating in a press interview that President Roosevelt showed "personal stupidity" in his appointment of Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, and for using an analogy the Archbishop said might give the "impression that there is a basic opposition in principle between the Roman Catholic church and the C. I. O."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Aquitania	Oct. 13	Cherbourg	Oct. 19	Oct. 12 8:00 pm		Oct. 13 8:00	am
*Hamburg	Oct. 14	Hamburg	Oct. 23	Oct. 14 1:00 pm		Oct. 14 8:00	pm
Normandie	Oct. 15	Southampton	Oct. 20	Oct. 14 8:00 pm		Oct. 15 8:00	am
†Europa	Oct. 15	Cherbourg	Oct. 21	Oct. 15 1:00 pm		Oct. 15 8:00	pm
‡Rex	Oct. 16	Gibraltar	Oct. 22	Oct. 15 8:00 pm		Oct. 16 9:00	am
Britannic	Oct. 16	Southampton	Oct. 24	Oct. 15 8:00 pm		Oct. 16 8:00	am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Manukai	San Francisco	Oct. 26	Oct. 21 4:00 pm		Oct. 21 8:00	pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Oct. 27	Oct. 22 4:00 pm		Oct. 22 8:00	pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 23	Oct. 18 4:00 pm		Oct. 18 8:00	pm

*Special address. Germany only. †Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Specialty Stores Group Opens Its Annual Meeting

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 12—The annual conference of the Specialty Stores Association, research agency in the field of women's and misses' ready-to-wear apparel, opened yesterday with a visit of inspection of E. T. Slattery Company, Boston member of the association, and other specialty and department stores of the city.

The conference moved today to the New Ocean House in Swampscott where sessions will be held until Wednesday noon. Speakers who will address the assembly include: Sara Pennoyer of Bonwit Teller, whose subject will be "Fashion Co-ordination"; Helen Norton, head of the Prince School of Boston, "Training of Salespeople"; Harriet Wilinsky of E. T. Slattery Company, "Ready-to-Wear Advertising," and Mack Gordon, president of the Lindner Company, Cleveland, "Ideas for Christmas Business."

Woman Banker Cites Need For 'Human Touch'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 12—Since women wield a major share of the financial power in the United States, it should not be surprising to find them holding high positions in banks, says Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, president of the Trenton Trust Company, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Roebling is one of three women bank presidents attending sessions of the American Bankers Association and one of six listed as members of the Association of Bank Women. She is the only woman bank president in the east and the assets of her institution are considerably larger than those presided over by Mrs. Josephine M. Brice, of the State Bank of Wheatland, Wyo., or Mrs. Wilma Sinclair LeVan, of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Steubenville, Ohio, also in attendance at the bankers' convention.

Women and Finance

American women generally do not realize the important role they play in the financial world, Mrs. Roebling believes. "As beneficiaries of 70 per cent of the estates and as major stockholders in the nation's business they have proven their ability to invest wisely," she declares.

A champion of feminine advancement in the business world, Mrs. Roebling holds that "the successful woman in business has shown she does not differ in the slightest from men, though she is entitled to applause because her path has not been rose strewn.

"Some executives," she says, "may look for a woman who is 'window dressing' but the keen man who heads a responsible business organization cares not whether his women co-workers use 'Christmas Night' or 'April Showers' perfume."

Has Many Interests

Mrs. Roebling is the widow of Siegfried Roebling, a vice-president of John A. Roebling Sons, Trenton wire manufacturers. She received her early training in finance with C. D. Barney & Co., Philadelphia investment counselors.

In addition to her duties as bank president, director and member of the executive committee, Mrs. Roebling looks after a son and a daughter, travels extensively and represents Trenton bankers on numerous civic committees and welfare groups. She is vice-chairman of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission, the New Jersey United Constitution Commission, the Interstate Co-operation Commission, vice-president of the New Jersey State Housing League and vice-chairman of the Women's Committee, Trenton Institute of Banking.

She belongs to the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, the New Jersey Historical Society, the New Jersey Conference of Social Work, the Business and Professional Women's Club of Trenton, the National League of Women Voters and the Women's Republican Club.

First Bank Convention

In Boston for her first Bankers' Convention, Mrs. Roebling is staying in the background where she believes she will serve her sex best. In her public statements she is avoiding politics and all controversial subjects so as not to call attention to herself.

She is advocating, however, that banks pay more attention to the public than they did in the years prior to the depression.

"It will pay the banks and trust companies of the country to give heed to their public relations," she says. "They should take their depositors into their confidence and make known to them the facts about banks. They should be human with those who have human needs.

"Take your institution to the masses," she advised the bankers. "Keep alive the human touch. It is the secret of success."

Cohan's Own Gridiron Club Grills America's New Deal

The New Deal and the Supreme Court of the United States are genially grilled in the new musical comedy, "I'd Rather Be Right," which, authorities say, is the first piece that has ever dared introduce a living American President into the theater by name.

So enter in your diary the date and place of this historic event: Oct. 11, 1937, at the Colonial Theater in Boston, Massachusetts.

The production is a theatrical Gridiron Club, of which George M. Cohan is president. Like its prototype, which is conducted by the Washington correspondents, it shoots satirical arrows at American statesmen.

And, as in the sessions of that famous club, the arrows are barbed with malice, but not with poison. It's all good, clean fun, with much raillery and no feelings hurt.

The President himself attends the meetings of the Gridiron Club, and "takes it." It is easy to imagine that he and his colleagues may be amused guests of the "I'd Rather Be Right" company, with equal good nature.

For the political great are here amiably kidded by experts. The authors of the frolic are George S. Kaufman, who perpetrated "Of Thee I Sing," and Moss Hart. The music is by Richard Rodgers. Lorenz Hart did the lyrics. All famous for the sting of their wit.

It's All in a Dream

If the bite of their sallies in this instance is painless, put that down to the presence of Mr. Cohan, that kindly veteran of the stage who only does it to amuse, because he loves the wheezes.

Preliminary warnings had led the public to expect something not only daring but sensational. But these things all depend for their effect on the way they're done. This one is done with tongue in cheek. Besides, it's all shown as a dream.

But the boys don't hold their punches too much. Their blows land. Hardly a feature of the New Deal but today shows signs of their battering.

The jesting is strung on a thread of plot having to do with a Boy and Girl. Much as in "Of Thee I Sing," the slogan is young love. But in this instance the battlecry is used not to elect a President but to spur him to balance the budget.

Peggy and Phil, in Central Park, bemoan their lot. They can't marry because Phil's boss won't give him the job in his projected new branch office, and the boss won't give him the job because he can't figure what this Administration will do next. Until the national budget is balanced, no business expansion.

Along comes the President, frock coat, tall hat and all, asking his way to Seventy-second street. Peggy and Phil take their chance and beg him to balance the budget. Well, he'd like to, but he doesn't quite see how. His efforts to do it make the play.

He calls the Cabinet, which meets right there in the park, with Mr. Farley as master of ceremonies. The President proposes more taxes, but Mr. Morgenthau points out that there is nothing left to tax. So Mr. Roosevelt has an inspiration. It seems that the women of America spend some billions a year on cosmetics.

Ah, a fireside talk! And so the President appeals to the women of America to give up cosmetics for a year and send the money in to balance the budget. But the President, it appears, doesn't know the women of America. No sooner is the talk over than they appear in force. In one of the liveliest of Mr. Rodger's choruses they decline without thanks.

"No!" Says Supreme Court

Too bad; but the President is not licked. "Cummings," he calls, "take a law." The Attorney General gets out his pencil, but suddenly the Supreme Court rises from behind the bushes and choruses, "Oh, no!"

The fun goes on, furious if not always fast (Mr. Cohan's style does not lend itself to speed). The munitions makers reduce chances of budget balancing by selling the President a few billion dollars' worth of lethal weapons, on the ground that Japan, Italy, Germany and Russia are all taking their usual orders of the spring line.

A deliciously satirical ballet, with sardonically sentimental music, and romantic dances, cleverly arranged by Charles Weidman, celebrates the joys of the munitions trade.

There are more gibes at taxation, at social security ("Sweet Sixty-Five"), at the work projects, at the WPA Theater, at bond issues (Mr. Morgenthau sings "A Baby Bond for Baby"). Mr. Roosevelt consoles himself for the failure of his efforts in a patter song (Gilbert and Sullivan tradition) in which he recalls that he won't suffer from hunger or thirst for he's got one son with Dupont and another with Hearst.

And Mr. Landon turns up as the White House butler. But when the President, at his mother's insistence, asks him how he balanced the Kansas budget, Mr. Landon's reply is, "Not a chance, Mr. Roosevelt, not a chance."

Another high light is the White House Jamboree, with the members of the Cabinet joining the President in a broadcast in which he appeals for a third term on the ground that he needs more time to balance the budget and thus secure the marriage of Peggy and Phil.

Of course Mr. Cohan-Roosevelt has to break into a song and dance number, and this, equally of course, delights the house, which rec[illegible] his many years of service to the theater.

In the end, too, the old Cohan patriotic note is struck. In a Fourth of July oration, on a dais decorated with American flags, the President reminds his hearers that at all events America is one country, one of a few, in which people can still say what they think.

Waring's Band Upheld In Radio Contention

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has upheld Bandmaster Fred Waring in his contention that a Philadelphia radio station (WDAS) could not broadcast music from records made by his orchestra without his permission.

Justice Horace Stern, in his opinion, held that although the station derived no immediate profit from the use of Mr. Waring's music, it did get an indirect benefit and was in active competition with Mr. Waring and advertisers who might desire to use his orchestra.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

When the Woman Teacher Looks Toward a Professorship

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Is Advancement of Woman Teacher Retarded?

Holds 83 Per Cent of Positions But Few University Jobs and Marriage a Hazard

Saving Our Schools
Eighth of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Looked at one way, teaching in the United States is a woman's job, for women hold 83 per cent of the positions in the education field. Looked at another way, women might be said to have come into teaching by the back door and to have progressed only about as far as the kitchen. Nearly all of the nice overstuffed chairs in the sitting-room are occupied by men. They are working hard too, perhaps harder than the women in the kitchen, but the choice view into the garden is theirs and theirs, too, is the pleasant sense of having achieved finer surroundings and a greater measure of recognition.

Women do practically all of the work in the lower grades. No one seriously contests their right to work with the very young. They show little Johnny which is the writing end of his pencil and which the eraser. They coax little Mary into the multiplication table and get her through it if they can.

In the Upper Reaches It Is Different

But when Johnny takes to writing college theses and Mary attains the reaches of higher mathematics the professors usually are men. It is men who generally occupy the positions of superintendents of schools and presidents of universities.

Of course women are grateful for what they have gained. Originally in the Colonies they did not teach. When the sleeves of little Puritans or little Cavaliers brushed their hornbooks it was a man who wielded the switch and imparted wisdom.

Gradually a change came about. The bombazine skirts of Civil War ladies trailed on schoolroom floors without much loss of their social position in the community, but in 1875 when Elizabeth Cook ran for county superintendent of schools in Warren county, Iowa, and defeated Howard Huff, the circuit court ruled that a woman could not hold the position.

Almost twenty years before that time, in 1857, the National Education Association had been founded, ostensibly to serve all teachers, but among the 43 persons present there were just two women.

Steps in the Change In Status of Women

A year later, in 1858, the association adopted a resolution naming "all teachers" as "brethren and fellow laborers in one common cause," but its constitution adopted in 1863 admitted "any gentleman" in the profession and provided that "ladies engaged in teaching, may, on recommendation of the Board of Directors, become honorary members, and shall thereby possess the right of presenting, in the form of written essays (to be read by the Secretary or any other member whom they may select) their views upon the subject assigned for discussion."

What "ladies" were to do if no gentleman could be found agreeing with their views was not stated. Indeed it is probable that no "lady" in those days would advance any views which were not strictly in conformity with those of the "gentleman" who might act as spokesman.

The history of the association is a history of the change in the status of women. It was a great day for the women members when they won the right to alternate one of their sex with men in the presidential chair, something which now is taken for granted.

Today the organization steps out briskly with a platform for "equal pay regardless of sex" and for no discriminations against teachers "because of race, color, belief, residence or economic or marital status."

It is a bold declaration honored more in the breach than the observance, since the discharge of women teachers who marry is a general practice throughout the country. But nevertheless it is a standard and as such it points the way to a more liberal attitude toward women.

But what is the situation of women in administrative positions? Out of 664 departments of education in colleges and universities, 102 have women chiefs, but these are almost entirely in the less important institutions. There are 19 women presidents of junior colleges to 131 men, and 57 women presidents of colleges and universities to 600 men, but 41 of the 57 women are in religious institutions.

No Presidents Of Coeducational Colleges

There is one woman president of a law school, one woman president of a medical school, and one woman director of a school of commerce, but no woman heads a school of dentistry, pharmacy or engineering. Two four-year teachers' colleges and 11 state normal schools are headed by women and there are seven women directors in 24 library schools. Not one of the 372 coeducational colleges has a woman president.

In the 50 Land Grant universities and colleges there are 14 women deans to 172 men, 114 women professors to 2008 men, 137 women associate professors to 939 men, 314 women assistant professors to 1241 men, and 489 women instructors to 1462 men.

Where does the fault lie for the variation in the figures? Is it with men who have obstinately set their faces against the forward movement of women and have determined to keep the educational plums for their own eating? Or is it, as some women say, a lack of ambition or a lack of courage on the part of women themselves? Do men lock the gates, or do women fail to show that "sterner stuff" which faces criticism and opposition and wins through to a chosen goal?

Problem of the Married Woman

There is collective prejudice against the employment of married women teachers and while no state has a law forbidding them, the majority of local school boards have a policy against their employment.

And here again, is the failure one of generosity on the part of men or are women partly to blame themselves, since many unmarried women teachers are of the opinon that marriage should be a bar to employment?

Married women contend that they have a right to employment. One of them who has been unable to obtain a position in the schools for the past six years was supporting her unemployed husband, her young daughter and her parents when she received her dismissal.

There are countless women teachers who have avoided marriage because their obligations require them to earn money and there are many others, excellent instructors, whose work has been lost to pupils because they have been banished to the home where they do work which they might engage another woman to do for them if they could earn salaries in their chosen profession.

In a survey of nearly 1500 city school systems the National Education Association found that 77 per cent do not employ married women as new teachers and 63 per cent require women teachers to resign if they do marry.

Prior to 1928 only 9 per cent of the counties and 27 per cent of the cities had regulations against the employment of married women teachers. The scarcity of workers during the war retarded discriminations against married women but with the depression there came a wide upward swing.

A number of studies have been undertaken in an attempt to develop conclusions regarding the efficiency of married women in the schools. The American Education Digest found 597 superintendents out of 954 believing that with equal training and experience married women are as efficient as single women. Of those questioned 174 regarded married women as less efficient, 42 declared them to be more efficient and 141 gave conditional answers.

Economic and Political Reasons

W. C. McGinnis canvassed 255 superintendents, 22 per cent of whom believed that the discrimination against married women was for the welfare of the schools, 62 per cent considered it due to the welfare of society because of the surplus of teachers and the depression, and 29 per cent thought that it resulted from political pressure.

In a survey of 386 married women, Arthur B. Moehlman found them ranking a little higher in professional ability than the general average of all women, and also a little higher than men.

John C. Almack and Albert R. Lang in "Problems of the Teaching Profession" (Houghton Mifflin Co.) say that "most of the objections to married women do not seem to be well taken."

In summing up the arguments pro and con the National Education Assocation repeats the statements that married women cannot give necessary care and attention to their homes and families if they are employed in the schoolroom, that they are less efficient and satisfactory as teachers and that persons dependent upon themselves should have preference over those with other means of support.

There is no evidence to support the first two arguments, say the officials of the association, and with respect to the last, the school is not an agency to provide employment for needy persons with teaching certificates.

Discrimination Counted Unjustified

David Wilbur Peters writing on the subject for Teachers College, Columbia University, declares that there is no evidence which justifies the policy of discrimination against married women teachers as a class. If any relationship exists between the married status and teaching effectiveness, he says, "such relationship is without adequate significance to justify its use as a determining factor in fixing employment policies. Employment policies are unworthy of children for whom they are made if they do not eliminate incompetent, neglectful and inefficient teachers. By the same standard such policies must conserve for the classroom the best existing talent and training. A blanket rule which arbitrarily eliminates individuals as a class levies a high tariff on training and talent and such rule should find reason for existence in sustaining evidence."

The committee on equal opportunity of the National Education Association reviewed all the evidence on the subject last year and issued a report in June, 1937, declaring that discriminations against women teachers parallel those against women in other activities "where the injustices are in many cases far greater," and calling upon the profession as a whole not only to fight its own battles but to uphold economic equality of teachers as a fulfillment of its obligation to society in general.

Tomorrow's article will run in the news columns.

Snapshot Glimpses of the House in the Pines Abroad. This Junior College in Norton, Mass., Has an Optional "Second Year Abroad" for Girls Who Wish to Top Off Their Two-Year Course by a Year in Europe. The Three Students (Upper Left) Are Not Wearing the Newest Style Hats, but Are Seen Experimenting With the Baskets Carried So Easily This Way by Women of the Mediterranean Countries. Upper Center—A Fond Farewell and a Swiss Sleigh Ride. Upper Right—An Historic Background for a Jolly Student Group, but Pisa's Leaning Tower Tips the Other Way. Center Row: Left—A Morning Chat in Perugia Is Caught by a Student Camera. Center—Architecture Becomes an Important Part of the Girls' European School Day. Below—Visits to Ancient and Historic Sites (Left) Are Combined With Study (Right) in a Quiet Pension

Classes Adjourn to Europe

Travel Is a Regular Course at This Junior College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I want to go abroad next year, and have some fun, but father says I ought to stay at home to study first. Seems as though you could learn a lot in Europe if the right person took you around." A normal, active girl was voicing a typical post graduate wish, but one that few schools as yet are able to satisfy. A laboratory for travel study suggests an outlay of educational equipment that even the modern school has hesitated to install.

When the two-year unit of the House in the Pines Junior College (Norton, Mass.) was opened, it was decided to launch an experiment in this field of travel study. A travel course was mapped out to include a year of foundation study in Norton followed by a year of resident travel in Europe—Rome, Paris, London. The group would keep its entity in the foreign surroundings yet join in the class work of chosen schools, would sightsee extensively, yet follow the daily schedule of an ordinary student.

Europe to Be Their Laboratory

For some years Mrs. Joseph K. Milliken, Headmistress at House in the Pines, had wanted to open the laboratory advantages of Europe to her girls, wanted them to criticize art by seeing, learn French by hearing, and understand the social sciences by living in new environments. But she also wished that these girls be first good Americans, well-mannered chemists who would not blow up their laboratory in their untrained zeal to experiment with new ingredients.

Throughout the preparatory year, therefore, in class and dormitory, the school works for the adjustment of each girl to herself, her mates, and her subject. The girl works, too—with a very real incentive. She must be sure of irregular French verbs, for next year she will need them, not to pass a test, but to pass a pleasant remark. That gap in her United States history she must fill in—well, to save her from embarrassment when plied with questions by eager youth of other countries.

The first year of the travel course then prescribes facts for later use, instills curiosity to delve deep, and establishes those habits so necessary in the traveler's kit—steadiness and judgment. It provides the group with a common past which founds a sturdier adjustment when the familiar environment is removed. The field is cleared for the year's adventure from the fall sailing until the return for the school commencement.

Classes, Sports, Social Life

To the students at home, House in the Pines Abroad writes letters that read glamorously in spite of frequent assertions that student life in Rome or Paris is not glamorous, just glowing. Even though these girls tea dance under romantic settings at the invitations of unusual hosts, they allot their time on as careful a schedule as the girls at home. Perhaps a program is too stiff a word for the leisurely round of an eight o'clock breakfast, then lecture classes; the history of art, an hour on contemporary civilization, history of Italy or France, history of the romantic literatures. The afternoon divides itself into individual study; sports under every condition, in the pool, on Italian horses, or Swiss skis; and the much-loved tea hour. Perhaps opera follows the late dinner often shared with friends acquainted with earlier groups from the school.

Excursions are both regular and incidental parts of the day. Many tours are carefully plotted, others fall by chance at odd hours. Some girls, for instance, will remember the harbor of Ostia the better for having seen it under a cold midnight moon. Unbroken relaxation follows long excursions. "And after the day at Assisi, there was the chaise longue at home by the fire"—such is a common comment.

Routine hours are of course elastic—most elastic on such unusual occasions as the great Coronation Day in London. On that morning, the group arose at three o'clock in order to take their reserved seats in a certain shop window which would give a view of the royal pageant twelve hours later. During the long wait there was time to practice their acquired powers in crowd observation and in quiet discussion of governments and policies.

Vacations abroad are not just a let-up from required work, but rather a widening in the travel circle. After Christmas, the groups customarily take a month's journey through the cities of northern Italy, into Switzerland for the snow fun, and then to Paris, where work begins again with all the French "severity."

The museum hikes, looming so large on the tourist itinerary, are balanced in these students' plans by their constant love of the out-of-doors. For a winter full of flowers, one said, it was worth traveling.

Old Friendships Deepen, New Ones Made

Apart from the hospitality of French and Italian fellow students, and of lecturing professors whose homes were generously opened to them, the girls keep free hours to enjoy one another. Mutual experiences in travel deepen old friendships, while wandering in slow stages, enables them to make new friends at each place. Rome, particularly, they call a second home even though they have lived in a palace.

Yet in this enchanting life of travel, examinations still find a respected place. But they provoke no cramming. As their dean, Miss Ruth F. Cleveland, who directs the school abroad, has commented, "there is no grind to learning where interest is real and intense. History and art are everywhere too apparent to require conning; what music they hear regularly spurs them in their own voice or piano practice. French in class or on the dance floor has become a daily tool impossible to neglect. These students live in their perfect laboratory."

Toward a Well-Informed Young People

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Events of world import come so thick and fast these days that some of the letters sent in for publication in this column go out of date before we can print them. Perhaps it would be a good idea to keep in mind that your letters will probably have to wait at least a week and maybe longer. We like the comment of this first speaker that young people of today should be alert to inform themselves of the causes of national and international movements, particularly of the causes of wars.—Chairman.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

On Being Alert to Causes
New York

Dear Editor:

It is interesting to see that our government has not yet invoked the so-called Neutrality Act in the case of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

This Act was rushed through in the first days of the recent Congress and immediately applied against Spain. The Sino-Japanese conflict has been raging for more than two months now, and our government has taken no definite action.

The invocation of the un-neutral act in the case of Spain has resulted in giving the Fascists, Mussolini and Hitler, a free hand, and a helping hand, in pursuing their war upon the Spanish people. In the case of the Pacific front, invocation of the Neutrality Act would be tantamount to this country's entry on the side of the invading Japanese military-fascists. Again, this would encourage the aggressor, by denying aid to the victim who requires it, and thus bring the world conflict that much nearer—a conflict in which we would certainly be involved.

The tactics which our government often pursues in foreign affairs is somewhat confusing. We, of the youth of this land, especially, must be clear in our thinking about the economic causes of war, the reasons why fascism, in its nature, leads to war. We have seen the manifestations of this in Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, and China. It seems to be spreading.

If we would keep our country out of war, we must help keep war out of the world. As our Secretary of State has said, "War anywhere threatens peace everywhere." If we would keep our country out of war, we must prepare ourselves, arm ourselves, with a knowledge of its causation. Then we can enter wholeheartedly into those movements, such as the American League Against War and Fascism, which are helping further to educate and organize the people against the twin evils.

I should like to see more comments on these fundamental issues facing the world today in the Youth Round Table. Mr. P. A. S.

Australians Doing Their Share
New South Wales, Aust.

Dear Friend:

Since contributing to the Round Table Section of the Monitor which was published on the 26th Jan. 1937 I have formed many interesting friendships for which I am extremely grateful. I have read some very interesting letters commenting on world peace and the true brotherhood of man and The Christian Science Monitor is helping to do this.

I am very pleased to note that we Australians are beginning to do our share in contributing to the Round Table Section. (Miss) W. H.

A Place for Thinkers
England

Dear Chairman:

The beauty of this Club, it seems to me, is that only thinkers are present at the meetings, hence thoughts meet without the necessity of bodies. You really cannot attach any age limit to good thoughts.

Might it not be a good plan, then, to admit "over thirties" as guests to the seats at your Round Table, in order that your rule of youth and nothing but youth may shed the light of its rejuvenating influence upon some possibly threadbare places of character. I say threadbare because, "over thirty" thoughts are sometimes characterized by some form of lack, of which lack of simplicity, lack of tolerance, and lack of adaptability are specimens.

Might I suggest a visitors' day, say, once a month, when young people over thirty would be welcome to bring their experiences or reminiscences to the Table, just to see what they can contribute and how they can keep up with your thoughts in youthfulness of spirit and outlook. It would be an opportunity to air their beautiful garments and exercise their Round Table manners. (Miss) J. L. P.

My goodness! There is a challenge for you! Only we hasten to add that we have all along included "Over Thirties" as guests, and are glad as often as possible, to make room for them. Also we wish to say that we keep the actual Round Table membership within the Twenties not because the Over Thirties are likely to express lack, but because their greater experience and perhaps ease in discussion might swamp us with letters to the extent that the Twenties would feel less responsible about keeping the column going. And we do not mean for a moment to indicate that youth is a matter of years. Speaking of age, here is a concept of education that we like. The new president of Kenyon College in Ohio, President Chalmers, is quoted as considering education as "saving oneself from middle-age."

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

When You Write Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

New School At Lillsved Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Stockholm

The Gymnastic High School at Lillsved, near Stockholm, not only is a school for gymnastics, but follows the curriculum of other Swedish high schools in giving a good general and civic education. To this the Lillsved school has added a special course for the training of gymnastic leaders, which lasts six months.

The Ling system of gymnastics, or Swedish drill, as it is called abroad, is the basis for all physical training in Sweden. It was first introduced into the army, but for many years past it has been compulsory in all Swedish schools. In addition, a great number of Swedish drill clubs exist throughout the country.

The Lillsved Gymnastic High School is situated on an island in the Stockholm archipelago, about two hours by boat from Stockholm and one hour by motorcar. More beautiful surroundings could not have been found. It has accommodation for 60 pupils, 30 men and 30 girls, for the longer winter course. The boys must be over 20 years of age and the girls 18. In summer, when short gymnastic courses can be arranged, up to 100 pupils can be received. The buildings consist of an old manor house and three new buildings. In the manor house is the rector's office, clubrooms, dining room, and on the second floor are bedrooms for the girl pupils, for, like other high schools in Sweden, it is a boarding school.

A few minutes' walk from the building lies the sports ground. Sheltered on three sides by woods and rocks, it is open on the fourth side toward the lovely Saxaren Bay and from the seats cut out in the rock one has a glorious view of the Stockholm archipelago.

Tracing Tramp Ships, Pupils Learn Geography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

Day by day as the motor ship Queen Adelaide, with a large cargo of South Australian wheat, traverses the shipping lanes of the world, her movements will be marked by small flags on a large map in the Mitcham public school. The pupils have "adopted" her and from every port she touches in her wanderings over the seas come letters from the chief officer, Mr. Percy Thompson, describing the physical features of the country, its people and their customs and trade, as well as something of the history of the place and its historical associations.

Here, then, is geography with a thrill. The scholars also write to Mr. Thompson and ask him questions about countries he visits. As he corresponds with English schoolboys, too, it is easy to imagine what sort of mail he sends and receives. The owners of the Queen Adelaide supply regular information about the movements of the vessel and the Mitcham scholars are thus able to locate approximately the position of the vessel from time to time.

In hundreds of English and Scottish schools children are tracing daily the tracks of British merchant ships, chiefly tramps, which have been adopted under the British Ship Adoption Society's scheme.

The pupils of the Mitcham school, both boys and girls, were delighted recently to have a visit from Mr. Thompson while the Queen Adelaide was shipping wheat. He told them that he would now be able to describe them and their school to 600 pupils of the Mitcham school in Surrey, when he returned to England at the end of the present voyage. He said he would interview the headmaster in Surrey and thus forge a permanent link between the two schools.

Stockholms-Tidningen
Gymnastic People's High School at Lillsved, Sweden

The Sports Ground of the Lillsved Gymnastic People's High School

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Betrothal Changes Plans to Receive Chilean Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Ronald Ellis, who recently became the fiance of Anita Lizana, the Chilean woman tennis champion of the United States, is the unintentional cause of several items being eliminated from the reception program prepared for the señorita's home-coming after her European and American tour.

Many admirers, supported by a newspaper campaign, had almost persuaded members of Parliament to agree to a proposed pension for the tennis champion in recognition of "services to her country." According to El Imparcial, Señorita Lizana had "placed Chile on the map." The project was almost accomplished when news of her engagement came from Wimbledon and from Scotland where Mr. Ellis lives. It has now been shelved. So too has the gift of a house planned by international tennis admirers in Santiago, because Anita will soon have a husband to provide for her.

But some of her admirers are not to be deterred. Among the most determined are gold-panners of both sexes in the Marga-Marga river placers at Villa Alemana near Valparaiso. They are to present Señorita Lizana with a gold engagement ring on her arrival from the United States. The metal for this ring and for a similar ring to be given to Mr. Ellis, has been panned from the river.

Popular at Home

Señorita Lizana's American victory has been a highly popular one at home, though it is accepted as the just reward for a natural aptitude for the game plus intensive training.

The Chilean tennis federation is organizing a tremendous reception for the champion when she returns. Everybody had hoped that she would bring home the Wimbledon crown, especially as this was her second attempt. The American title ranks almost on a par, according to the Chileans. Local critics attribute failure at Wimbledon to overtraining. The federation complained long before the championship event that Anita was being entered for too many minor tournaments. She will be asked to try a third time—if her fiance will permit.

Chased Tennis Balls

Her career has been short and romantic. Her father is manager of one of the central tennis clubs in Santiago, and the future champion was born—almost on the tennis courts. She chased the balls with the rest of the children as soon as she could walk.

It was not long before club members began to take notice of the child. When she was nine years old she could wield a racquet in professional style. The attention of wealthy Countess Olga Cousiño, a tennis enthusiast, was attracted. The Countess spurred her on with proper training and aided her education.

At 15 she was a "girl wonder." At 17 she was champion of Chile and South America. The following year a group of American, British and Chilean sportsmen got together and decided that she should be given a chance in Europe and Wimbledon. They financed the first trip and set her on the road to international championship.

Champion

International

Señorita Anita Lizana
Chilean Holder of the United States Singles Women's Tennis Championship

Rail Workers Retirement At 60 Is Advocated

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Compulsory retirement of railroad employees at the age of 60 was proposed yesterday at the seventh annual meeting of the Railroad Employees' National Pension Association.

W. W. Royster of Glenwood, Minn., president of the association executive committee, included that proposal in his recommendations for amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act which he termed "wholly inadequate of meeting the security needs of employees."

Mr. Royster in his report at the opening of a three-day meeting recommended these other principal changes:

Minimum annuity to retiring employees of $2.50 monthly multiplied by years of service but not exceeding 30.

A widow's annuity of $2.50 monthly multiplied by years of her husband's service not exceeding 30, instead of the 4 per cent death benefit payable to the employee's family.

Maximum annuity of $160 a month, minimum of $75, for 30 years or more of service.

Eliminate the disability clause "to totally and permanently disabled for regular employment for hire" and substitute the clause "physical or mental disability for his regular employment."

Eliminate the "30 year clause" as a requirement of eligibility for a disability annuity.

Mr. Royster said he made his recommendations as a proposed "practicable legislative program."

His proposals were referred to a resolution committee expected to present a program for action by the convention.

Mr. Royster described the association as "a 100 per cent rank and file movement, members of which were more than 98 per cent members of the 21 standard railroad brotherhoods."

Visiting Firemen Give Philadelphia Interesting Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—More than 100 fire engines and ladder wagons, rolling at unaccustomed walking pace to the music of nearly 40 firemen's bands, took part in a parade lasting two hours, as the closing feature of the largest convention in the history of the Pennsylvania Firemen's Association, on Oct. 7.

More than 5000 firemen and women members of auxiliaries, from many towns in eastern Pennsylvania, marched up Broad Street with ticker tape and clouds of torn paper floating above them, and then out along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway to the Art Museum.

Several historic pieces of fire-fighting equipment and several comedy pieces named by clowns lent variety to the big parade.

In the evening the Philadelphia Police and Firemen's Band gave a concert in front of the Art Museum at the beginning of a Mardi Gras celebration to which the public was invited.

California Leads in Cars

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 12 (AP)—For the first time, California motor vehicle registration has passed the total registration of New York State and assumed leadership in the nation. California Department of Motor Vehicles today reported 2,476,478 vehicles registered for the first six months of 1937, compared with 2,360,408 registered in New York.

36,000,000 Youths Never in Church, Headmaster Says

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Sabbath over. 36,000,000 young Americans returned to their labors or their classrooms yesterday without having set foot in a church, says the Rev. Frank E. Gaebelein, Methodist Protestant clergyman.

Mr. Gaebelein, who is headmaster of the Stony Brook School for Boys, Stony Brook, L. I., told the Eastern Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church that a survey showed that only slightly more than 25 per cent of the 49,000,000 young persons in the United States had ever been in a church.

Speaking last night at a session of the conference which concludes today with announcement of pastoral changes, Mr. Gaebelein added that a questionnaire revealed that more than 16,000 children attending certain schools in New York never heard of the Ten Commandments.

He said the questionnaire was circulated among 55,000 youngsters.

Terming the youth of America "spiritually illiterate," Mr. Gaebelein said a similar survey in Virginia showed that out of more than 18,000 students only 2000 were able to name four Biblical prophets, 6000 were able to name the four Gospels, and only 8000 were able to name three of Jesus' disciples.

Calling on pastors throughout the nation to "strengthen and revive the family altar and the reading of the Bible," Mr. Gaebelein said the condition could be blamed on parents, pastors and Sunday school teachers who "are inefficient in carrying out God's plan of redemption."

Alaska Renews Air-Mail Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—John W. Troy, governor of Alaska, and the Alaska Chambers of Commerce are again petitioning the Federal Government for an airmail service to Alaska. This urge has gained renewed impetus because of a report from Washington, to the effect that the Post Office Department is now giving attention to their repeated request for such a postal carrier.

The service, if granted, will route mail by the way of southeastern Alaska. This course is deemed, by the Governor and those most interested in securing airmail for the Territory, the most advantageous because this section of the country has the largest population. The capital city Juneau, is also located on the route. From southeastern points, inter-Alaska mail can be dispensed. This will eliminate, so say the Chamber of Commerce people, the immediate necessity of erecting more landing fields. Besides the nearest point from Puget Sound, from where the service is expected to start and from where the volume of Alaska business is found, is southeastern Alaska. Hence runs the argument time can be saved.

German Protests From Two Sides In Church Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 12—Two protests of quite different sorts focused attention in German religious affairs during the week-end.

One protest was from the Roman Catholic Bishop in Berlin against a measure forbidding priests, with few exceptions, from giving religious instructions to Roman Catholic school children; the other was from an organization known as German Christians against a resolution passed at the recent world church conference at Oxford, Eng.

Count Konrad von Preysing-Litchtenegg-Moos, Roman Catholic Bishop of Berlin, in a pastrol letter read in Roman Catholic churches throughout the diocese yesterday sharply attacked this new attempt to "de-Christianize" public life.

After declaring he was not surprised the Bishop expressed fear that now religious instruction is to be left to secular teachers, the authorities would seek to inculcate un-Christian and anti-church ideas in the children's thinking.

"From the speeches and writings of men responsible for the intellectual life of the nation," the Bishop said, "we can see what they think of the Holy Scriptures and how they revile the Catholic way of life. Teachers trained in such a spirit when they assume their duties all act like poison upon the religious life of the children."

Steps Taken in Schools

The Bishop continued: "The campaign against the church is being carried through gradually but systematically in such a way that the goal, the de-Christianization of life, shall not in general be too quickly perceived. Steps taken in the schools have been, first, abolition of the monastery schools because they were declared unnecessary; then of the confessional schools because the 'unity of the nation demanded it.' Now it is away with the priests from the schools. What will happen next? Will religious instruction be absolutely set aside and an anti-Christian philosophy of life forced upon the children?"

The bishop's pastoral letter concluded with a reminder to teachers that according to religious and state law, religious instruction should be in the hands of the church. Roman catholic teachers who had under National Socialist influence turned back upon the faith were warned against "hypocrisy."

Emphasized by Rosenberg

In this struggle for control of the education of the Germans of tomorrow, which has ben raging between the Third Reich and the Roman Catholic Church for the last four years, the National Socialists' determination to carry through their program was emphasized again yesterday in a speech by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, cultural adviser to the National Socialist Party and one of the bitterest opponents of Roman Catholicism.

The coming generation, he declared, in a speech at Landsberg on the Warthe yesterday, "shall be educated by those who once saved Germany from destruction . . . Germany wasn't saved by the prayers of members of the Centrum Party (Roman Catholic party in the Reich in pre-1933 days) but by the sacrificial struggle of the National Socialist Party."

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, in a speech which also dealt with the relations of Church and State, claimed yesterday that just as the churches preached today what their teacher had proclaimed 2000 years ago, so the National Socialists acted according to the same fundamentals upon which great cultural structures have been erected throughout history.

The German people, he declared, have turned their backs upon the churches because as a result of their experience since the World War they are tired of theological hairsplitting and want to see Christianity in action. This they saw more vitally incorporated in the winter help campaign than in theological disputes of the so-called Confessional Front.

Oxford Finding Criticized

The fourth annual congress of the German Christians, a secton of the German Protestant Church which seems to incorporate National Socialist ideas into its Christianity, has been meeting this week-end at Eisenach, Thuringia, where it issued a sharply worded proclamation against the finding of the world church conference at Oxford last summer.

The proclamation concluded: "While the concern of the National Socialist church movement of German Christians is for the Christian faith of the German people and not for a world fantasy trimmed with the Christianity of world politics under the cloak of Christianity we reject most strongly the so-called ecumenical movement. We protest most emphatically against the ecumenical movement in a roundabout way via the churches and under the abuse of religious conception leading an attack against National Socialism to which we wholeheartedly adhere.

"Any Christian conference which along the lines of Oxford undertakes to speak and judge authoritatively regarding church, nation and state, has surrendered the right to appeal to the Gospel. It serves not faith but politics, and erects by its side with the Vatican in Rome a world church council—a Vatican of Geneva or Canterbury. The so-called ecumenical movement therefore, as fas as all who seek to guard Luther's heritage are concerned, stands self-condemned. It follows the fate of the political international to which the Christian faith has been surrendered."

Youths Devise Diving Outfit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Becoming interested in deep-sea diving through reading Jules Verne's "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," two Toronto youths conceived the idea of making their own diving outfit.

The outfit passed all tests successfully, and with it the lads have explored the bottom of Lake Ontario in the vicinity of the Western Gap. They have a helmet complete, with airline, two-way telephone communication and signal cord.

Beginning with a hot-water boiler, the boys sawed off part of it, cut away pieces to allow it to fit snugly over their shoulders, and then chiseled out three four-inch holes for front and side portholes. Circular pieces of old windshield glass set in lead frames and fitted tightly with gaskets made the porthole covers.

Several feet of rubber hose, waterproof wire, a bicycle pump, old pipe fittings for air and telephone inlet conduits, two sets of earphones from a radio, and pair of carbon microphones completed the equipment. Added to this was a great deal of perseverance; and finally when the final test was made, the helmet worked.

Neither boy has ambitions to become a professional diver, Mauno Koskela being in the third year of machine shop studies and his last year in welding at Central Technical School, and Jack Johnson is in his fourth and last year in chemistry there.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Venice Music Festival

By Emile Vuillermoz

Venice

The Venetian "Biennial," presided over with such distinction by Count Volpi di Misurata, is open to painters only once in two years, whereas to international composers it offers hospitality every year. This season's Festival of Contemporary Music was of exceptional interest.

Held at the Teatro Goldoni, it offered the public 36 scores for symphony orchestra, chamber orchestra, choirs, chamber ensembles and solo instruments. Selected by Alfredo Casella and Mario Corti, these works, quite unknown in Venice, did not present that quality of incoherence and aggressive amateurishness which one deplored at the recent festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music in Paris. They were worthy of figuring in an exhibition of this caliber. The rather over-laden programs, however, demanded really serious efforts of attention.

This is the difficulty of festivals of this kind, which are more like a workshop or a laboratory than a concert. Only qualified professionals can profit by them. Ingenuous listeners were a little intimidated by the style of many of the young international composers and decided that, for the future, they would avoid such exacting programs. Indeed, how can one expect the general public to understand a work like Arnold Schönberg's Suite for seven instruments? A long initiation is required in order to grasp the intentions of the composer and the method—so different to that of his colleagues—of assembling his notes on the stave. This Suite has not the smallest musical relationship with the aesthetic of "Pierrot Lunaire." It represents the complete triumph—complete to the point of inhumanity—of a system that is purely intellectual.

♪ ♪ ♪

Schönberg uses no strategical measures with regard to his ideal. He is logical with himself. After having broken and pulverized all the dogmas of tonality and harmony he attacked the rhythmic and melodic elements. He has disintegrated, pounded and crumbled them up in order to break all contact with the past. He believes in washing and scraping the notes so as to deprive them of all their former significance, customs and tendencies, their syntactic and grammatical functions, so that with these original materials he may construct his new vocabulary.

But how is one to persuade the public to take part in this game? In the first place, it is unfamiliar with the composer's system and can appreciate neither its ingenuity nor its interest. Hence the public does not know how to listen to this new musical language. It is like the workman, who served with a cray-fish without being told how to dismember it, came to the conclusion while grinding the brittle shell with his teeth, that here was a very much overrated delicacy. The listener who seeks to navigate Schönberg's music by means of a sextant and the regulation compass will be equally lost.

♪ ♪ ♪

Also, in spite of all his efforts Schönberg does not succeed in completely "cleansing" his materials. There is always some remaining trace of old paint which he cannot efface. Centuries of association of ideas and hundreds of masterpieces have enriched this orchestral timbre or that melodic interval with an intention or an expressive effect which are impossible to destroy. In vain does the composer throw away these vestiges of tradition; in his reiterations, kept purposely monotonous, in his brusque jumps of octaves, when the melody ceaselessly endeavors to free itself of the last traces of melodiousness, one suddenly discovers an inflexion which is derived from Schumann, Chopin, Debussy or Richard Strauss, a clarinet that evokes some image, or a violoncello which calls up a reminiscence—and the whole system collapses! Outside the circle of the initiated such experiences can only lead to total misunderstanding.

Béla Bartók, on the other hand, has, with as complete a logic, but without divorcing himself from our rational oral prejudices, attained a triumph with his Music for Stringed Instruments, Celesta and Percussion. The work is as novel as that of Schönberg and no less audacious. This writing, however, entirely unhampered, ends in a kind of sonorous enchantment, an irresistibly attractive fairy-scene. Here is a considerable masterpiece of great historical importance. It was the revelation of the fifth Venice Festival.

Prokofieff presented a Suite from his music to the film, "Le Lieutenant Kijé." The score reveals a great deal of verve and wit. One finds the vital touch, the cheerfulness, the quickened sense of life which characterize all his works. But here the special film technique has compressed, consolidated and overridden all these qualities. The exactness of the description is striking. And by extremely simple means he attains a perfectly clear realization. The work met with very sympathetic success.

♪ ♪ ♪

Igor Stravinsky conducted the first symphonic performance of his new ballet music, "Jeu de Cartes"—a delightful surprise for the whole audience. The genial composer of "Pétrouchka," "L'Oiseau de Feu" and "Sacre du Printemps" has for some years discouraged many of his admirers with his sterile researches, fixed ideas and abortive revolutionary methods. He has given us, successively, very disappointing and very mediocre works. His "Jeu de Cartes," however, is a brilliant atonement for these unfortunate experiments. This score is written with great charm and humor and is full of the most ingenious details; it is gay, without pretension, adroit and lively.

Furthermore, charm is now the mode. The period of the aggressive "Pauves" has passed. "Wrong notes" will no longer "be worn" this winter. Darius Milhaud surprised the Venetians with his unexpected discretion. He gave us a very delightful suite "Provençale," without any unnecessary harshness or auricular blows. Let us welcome this happy omen.

Our two Benjamins—Jean Francaix and Markewitch—took part in the festival. The former played his charming Concerto for piano extremely well. It was fresh, naïve and graceful, like the refrain of a musical box. It was, however, a mistake to attempt to embody the whole of the present ideal of French music in so trivial and diminutive a work of art. As for Markewitch, idol of the salons, he marks time with a childish technique which he does not seem able to outgrow. His "Envol d'Icare" caused much disappointment.

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There were many other interesting works which call for analysis, such as Rocca's "Biribu," Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Concertino for harp, Dallapiccola's "Tré Landi," Manuel de Falla's "Fantaisie Boetica" and a Sonatine in C for violoncello by Massaremi. But I must confine myself to recording the amusing tournament between Malipiero and Pizzetti, who had each composed for the occasion a "De Profundis" dedicated to the other. For them this gesture consecrates the mourning of their hopes in presence of the public's lack of comprehension. They themselves bury their misunderstood ideal. This bitter sally reveals much ingratitude on the part of composers whose destiny, so far, has given them small cause for complaint!

Courtesy, Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

"The Prison Choir," by Honoré Daumier, Included in the Exhibition on View During October at the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

The New York Art Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

While more than 20 exhibitions opened in New York last week, in more or less correct alignment with the date traditionally set for the opening of the fall art season, it is nevertheless evident that leading art galleries and museums are holding back a little before launching their autumn schedules. Whether the cause be a lack of confidence in the present financial situation, or the precarious state of world affairs generally, it is certain that no great hazards are being taken in the holding of exhibitions which require more than ordinary assurances of success.

The Brooklyn Museum, it is true, is opening this week an entire group of displays which mark the completion of an extensive program of renovation and rearrangement which it has been carrying out for more than a year. Several permanent installations newly completed are the rearranged Charles E. Wilbour Gallery of Egyptian Art, the William A. Putnam Print Study Room, the Renaissance Galleries containing the Frank L. Babbott, Michael Friedsam and other collections, the Hall of Mexican Art and the Galleries of Textiles.

In addition, there are exhibitions, both permanent and temporary, which the museum is opening for the first time. Among these are a display of the New York Historical Society collections of Egyptian and Assyrian Art, recently consigned on permanent loan to the museum, a show of American Impressionists and another of prints from the museum's collection. Of special interest is the Impressionist showing, which brings out the works of several of America's most noted artists, such as Mary Cassatt, Childe Hassam, J. H. Twatchman and J. Alden Weir, in sufficient number to illustrate the development of the movement in American painting and to show these artists at the height of their performance. French artists such as Monet, Morisot, Sisley, Pissarro and Degas, whose work was influential upon them, are represented in a separate section of the exhibition.

♪ ♪ ♪

Historically interesting is the retrospective exhibition which Abraham Walkowitz is holding at the Park Gallery. This covers 40 years' work in painting and drawing by a New York artist who has shown for many years a close interest in modern art, and who made a reputation for himself as long ago as the Armory Exhibition of 1913. He has held numerous one-man shows and always has proved himself to be a sensitive painter.

A special feature of the show relates to Isadora Duncan. Like so many others, Walkowitz was fascinated by this great artist, and for several years he drew her repeatedly, making scores of studies of her during her appearances at Carnegie Hall and elsewhere. The record of this devotion, shown in about 100 drawings and water colors, is one of the most effective demonstrations of his talent.

The display, appropriately entitled "Abraham Walkowitz—a Portrait from the Objective to the Abstract," involves, however, a succession of contradictions of aim and point of view which appear somewhat to his disadvantage in retrospective view.

It begins conventionally, with landscapes painted in vague poetic colors. From then on it is a succession of stylistic fluctuations following one modern trend after another. Some of the figure sketches in the middle period show remarkable deftness and skill, and only an artist of real talent could have produced them. The final note, however, reaches the highest pitch of abstraction in a series of drawings which Mr. Walkowitz is making for his forthcoming autobiography. Among the artists who have played a part in introducing modern art to this country, Mr. Walkowitz holds a respectable position, and for this reason the present showing of his work is being viewed with real interest by many of his contemporaries.

♪ ♪ ♪

The veteran Louis M. Eilshemius authorized the exhibition of his early paintings which the Kleemann Gallery is presenting this week. It is probably the sixth show of his paintings that the New York galleries have held in the last three or four years. This is a display of about 30 of his genre and landscape works ranging in date from 1384 to 1919. As this commentator has often maintained, the true poetry of Eilshemius lies in his landscape work. His figures are invariably childlike, which is perhaps a part of his charm, but his simple landscapes contain a more authentic lyricism. The show contains, however, some delightful bits of fantasy and pictures of pseudo-drama, such as his "American Tragedy" and "Don Quixote," and one sees him reveling in woodland bacchanales and sprite-dances, while one of his most imaginative creations, "Neptune's Daughters," searches the sea for legendary symbols of feminine beauty.

Mr. Eilshemius has won a great fame. Only last year the Metropolitan Museum added another of his works to the three it already owned. And thus his fabulous story continues. There is always a great deal of enjoyment to be had from an Eilshemius show. It is all so gentle and so wistfully appealing. C. B.

Queen Victoria, the Lighter Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

At the Gate, Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir are presenting, for the first time on any stage, "Victoria," which is composed of nine scenes taken from Mr. Housman's recently published "The Golden Sovereign" and a tenth from MSS. sent direct to Mr. Edwards by the author. This last is "Domestic Difference," in which the Prince of Wales (afterward Edward VII) and his Royal mother have a difference of opinion as to the famous John Brown. Incidentally, the Queen gets the worst of the argument.

The period covered is from 1840 ("First Born") to about 1920 ("Ashes to Ashes") and, with the exception of "Anniversary," every scene is in a light vein. Mr. Edwards has also included the rather irrelevant "Kingmaker," in which Parnell and Katherine O'Shea appear. It is, however, a scene which no one would miss seeing, as it is not only a trenchant comment on the Irish situation but it also enables Hilton Edwards to give us a portrait which, in physical appearance and dynamic force, comes nearer to the original than any other seen in Dublin.

There is little that is dramatic in any of the scenes. They are merely dramatized incidents which are always charming in that they illustrate the delightfully human side of a Queen who was otherwise inflexible in her upholding of the dignity of her position and adamant in her insistence upon formalities. There is gentle satire here and there, and Prince Albert's plaintive suggestion that he be allowed to use his ability more encourages speculation as to what might have happened if he had been given more freedom and had not passed so soon from the scene. What, for instance, would have been the history of Anglo-Irish relations, which are mentioned so often in this new series, if Albert's sense of justice and far-seeing outlook had been given greater scope?

Ann Clark, again especially engaged for the role of the Queen, gave a series of faithful portraits of Victoria at different ages, and her readings in the various scenes were extremely effective. Her ability to pass from the Queen's majesty to the woman of deep sympathy and a sense of humor made everything wonderfully convincing. Miceal MacLiammoir's Prince is one of his best studies.

Hilton Edwards's staging was excellent and his moving train in "Forward but Not Too Fast" was a triumph of craftsmanship. The Epilogue, revealing two Royal Princesses in the act of going through their mother's diaries, also introduced a certain Prince recently very much in the public eye. It was not altogether successful, but excellent effect was obtained by having the Royal great-grandson play with his back to the audience throughout.

The settings and costumes, from designs by Miceal MacLiammoir, were a feature of the production which, at the moment of writing, shows signs of running as long as Messrs. Edwards and MacLiammoir will give it rein.

The Abbey Theater directorate has announced that next August it will hold a drama festival which will last two weeks. It will take the form of a review of the Irish Theater movement from its inception in 1905 down to the present day. The afternoons will be given over to lectures by distinguished Irish dramatists and a different play will be given every evening during the fortnight.

Another new feature in the theater's policy, which aims at keeping more closely in touch with the trend of modern developments in Ireland, is the intention of producing, during the current season, several plays in Gaelic. This is a significant proposal in view of the revival of the language, which has the support of all political parties and has been part of the official program of Mr. Cosgrave as well as of Mr. De Valera's government.

J. J. H.

Three Women Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

Should there be an interval in the day when there was a lull in domestic obligations, the American woman of less than 100 years ago would pick up her needle and put some stitches in a coverlet or a chair seat. She could be interrupted, if need be, lay down her handiwork, and resume it when she wished. While embroidering, she was fancy free, depicting with skillful needle full-blown flowers, unfurling leaves, exotically plumed birds, and vivacious animal and insect forms. There was an exuberance and freedom from restraint in her needlework which came from the depths of her nature, and made her closer kin to textile decorators of Asia Minor and the Greek Islands than the preoccupied industrialists who surrounded her.

Comparatively few women embroider coverlets today. The predisposition to portray and decorate is there, but with the brush, not the needle. The brush cannot be put down and picked up, for paint dries and the desired effect may be lost. Painting becomes a more special and demanding hobby, or more, a full-time profession.

Gallery trotting, day in, day out, one finds many women working in oils and water colors, making prints, illustrating books. Because average exhibitions run to type, and stereotype, one comes to long for some trace of inventiveness, some hint of personality which betrays the fact that the picture was made by a woman. That is not asking too much when we take for granted that there is some personal ingredient in most works of art. But in general, women painters or sculptors, like men, work in the manner of their teachers; they see, compose, paint in the way they were taught, seldom manifesting a desire to improve upon the method or alter it. They imitate without selection.

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Three one-man exhibitions of works by women are shown in Boston at the Grace Horne Galleries. All three women seem to possess some peculiar sensitiveness which we observe is characteristic of women. One of them has an international reputation. Her name is Annot and she is German, though now a resident of New York. Annot may recall a few women who came to the fore in Paris several years ago, women like Marie Laurençin and Germaine David, who achieved recognition and popularity for their interesting gifts. Annot can paint beautifully, recording spontaneously in a handful of blossoms an ecstasy comparable with that of the American women who made those coverlets. Annot seems in accord with the more imaginative, the more romantic of modern trends. She is given to free and effervescent effect, to introspection comparable to that of the Surrealists, to a combination of the symbolical and the intuitive, the dream-like and realistic, the visual and visionary. One may think of Derain, Vlaminck, Survage, Chagall, in looking at her pictures. Interest lies not in the similarity with these individuals of the modern school so much as in the personal divagations, the individual note added here and there to indicate that she is a woman, in addition to being a modern German with an appreciation of the French. In less skilled hands this method of reducing the visible to vapors and distillations and dreams might prove overbearing, but Annot seems to be master of her method, which she applies with vigor and delicacy, with forcefulness and sweetness.

Jessie Cheney Fairbanks exhibits for the first time, timidly. But her pictures are not timid. Her subject range is wide, including scenes of daily life amusingly described in straightforward painting idiom. She paints from the concrete, everyday world, but she also turns toward the allegorical. This woman is a painter on the literary, descriptive and even pedagogic side.

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Third exhibitor is Marta Adams. She has gone to Mexico, where many American women go to paint. But Marta Adams's Mexican subjects are portrayed either in terra cotta or in drawing. This "softer" sculpture responds to a tremulous handling, a more personal and penetrating characterization. Mrs. Adams seems to portray the Mexican types in a manner eminently suitable. Her observation of form, attitude, stance, is keen, as may be noted in the concise drawings done in utter simplification.

It is apparent from the work of this trio that women work in all modes, treat all subjects. There was some usefulness in the ornate coverlet, but the usefulness of pictures and sculptures is still a debatable question among some people. All these women seem to have gained a great deal artistically from daily experience. There is no doubt that something is lost when the woman artist permits a cleavage to separate painting from daily experience, as mother, wife, gardener, cook, teacher. The better women artists seem somehow to keep one foot on the ground.

New Worlds

By Harold Hobson

London

Artistically speaking, "The Edge of the World," directed by Mr. Michael Powell for Joe Rock Productions, Ltd., is one of the most serious works ever to come out of a British film studio. Its arrival in London coincides with the presentation of two new musical comedies by Mr. Stanley Lupino and Mr. Leslie Henson, both gentlemen to whom the word "serious" seems to have just no meaning at all. Yet oddly enough, in one respect, and that not an unimportant one, the three productions have something in common.

Each of them introduces the audience to a world, convincing in itself, that is in many respects strange and startling. The land that Mr. Powell shows us is very nearly the ultima Thule of the Romans; the realms over which Mr. Henson and Mr. Lupino preside are regions where the Bong with the Luminous Nose might find himself happily at home. Both differ considerably from Mayfair, and the High Street, Clapham.

The film has the vitality that springs from an intelligent effort to grapple with an urgent contemporary economic problem. While London and the other great cities of Britain are suffering from overcrowding, there is a steady process of depopulation in many outlying portion of the British Isles. Nowhere is this process more pronounced than in the islands that lie off the coast of Scotland. The inhabitants of these islands become fewer and fewer as the years go by. In Iona, a place famous throughout the world for its part in the early rise of Christianity, there was said, not long ago, to be only one child under the age of three. More recently still, St. Kilda has had to be evacuated. "The Edge of the World" finds its theme in a similar evacuation—that of the fictitious Hirta, in the area of the Shetlands.

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The film was taken mainly on the small island of Foula, and it is understood that the unit which went out there had a most difficult time. Tremendous storms and seas buffeted and isolated technicians and actors, cutting them off entirely from civilization for a considerable period. This severance, however, was richly rewarded, for the tempestuous, swirling, cliff-lashing waters in "The Edge of the World" are magnificent.

The film is not merely, however, a pictorial statement of economic urgencies. There is a story of a young man of the island who becomes hateful to his prospective father-in-law through being inadvertently responsible for the passing of his fiancée's brother. This story is finely told, and acted by Mr. John Laurie as the father, Mr. Niall MacGinnis as the young man and Miss Belle Chrystal as the girl with just the right touch of rugged restraint to fit the savage grandeur of the scenes among which it is played out. It abounds in notable moments, as when the grip of the brother loosens on the edge of the cliff he is climbing at the moment of his mishap, and when the girl challenges her father after he has found her secret letter to her lover.

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The method of "The Edge of the World" is, it need hardly be said, radically different from that pursued by Mr. Lupino and Mr. Henson respectively in "Crazy Days" and "Going Greek" at the Shaftesbury and the Gaiety. The world presented in the film may be a strange and unfamiliar world, but it is a world that exists in actuality, and it is shown to us by the methods of realism.

The world of the comedians, however, is absolutely unbelievable, but utterly convincing. It is necessary, for example, in the interests of the plot of "Going Greek," that Mr. Henson should persuade his friend Mr. Richard Hearne that Mr. Hearne is not there. This is the sort of necessity that arises in actual existence only with comparative rarity. But once the premise is accepted, the succeeding events follow with a positively beautiful naturalness.

What could be more reasonable than that Mr. Hearne should shake Mr. Henson by the hand to see if Mr. Henson can feel anything? What more inevitable than for Mr. Henson to reply that he can feel nothing? And what then could be more in accordance with the processes of logic and the best traditions of clownship in the grand manner than for Mr. Hearne to give Mr. Henson a slap in the face that makes the rafters of the theater ring? Both Mr. Henson and Mr. Lupino are past masters of this kind of crazy reasoning, and its exemplification makes the best part of their shows.

A New Play From Miss Crothers

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Finally a play has arrived that has all the characteristics of a hit. It is "Susan and God," a comedy by Rachel Crothers, with Gertrude Lawrence as its star. Of all the plays of the early season this is the one theatergoers will go to with the highest expectations. It is adroitly contrived, amusingly written, smartly staged, and acted at the Plymouth with great and expert friskiness.

Miss Crothers has always had the gift of writing very natural, fetching and resilient dialogue. "Susan and God" indicates that she has lost none of her cunning in that respect during five years' absence from the theater. She knows how to entertain and at the same time have a little something to say that is valid. And she is a good director. She staged "Susan and God" herself.

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Miss Lawrence plays delightfully an empty-headed wife who will not live with her husband because he is a drunkard. She has been abroad and come back all gay fervor for a religious movement of which she has learned from a smart set of English women who have discovered what they call "a new attitude toward God." It electrifies her. Always a vain and shallow though an exceedingly charming woman, she delights her wealthy, light-minded friends with the verbal vagaries, the bouncings and bubblings and babblings her new enthusiasm prompts.

She believes that her fresh religion, adopted only because she loves novelties, can do all things for all men, and is in the middle of a glowing speech to the effect that it can make over the worst of men when her intoxicated husband happens to join the gathering and believes what she says. He wants to believe because he has spent a day with their daughter, a sad little girl hungry for the love and companionship of parents she knows only slightly. He wants to believe because he loves his wife very much. And he persuades her to give him another chance.

The things she thinks she believes, and knows in her heart are for her only an exciting affectation, turn out to be true. The husband does give up drinking. Now she thinks her work is done and she can marry him off to someone else, since she has no more need of him. It is then that she realizes that the change she declared her religion could bring about in all people has actually come about in her. She has said this thing so often that she believes it herself and the effect is the same as if she had truly believed it all the time. They become a happy family.

All this Miss Crothers tells in talk and action now amusing, now tender or touching, now as dramatic as comedy can be. The play is put together with great suppleness, its dissimilar moods blended with surprising success.

Miss Lawrence plays with a hundred changes of tone, variations of gesture, with a charming playfulness, an altogether enchanting bravura skill. It is the finest thing she has ever done. About her is a cast of players shrewdly chosen, smartly drilled and personally attractive. One of the most pleasing of them is young Nancy Kelly in the role of the wistful little daughter.

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The Abbey Theater players have brought over a new play for New York to see, "Katie Roche," by a new dramatist, Teresa Deevy. If it is less significant than the plays of theirs we have become used to, if it tells a story that seems to us trivial, it is nevertheless an engaging character study and an agreeable comedy. Katie Roche is a mercurial young Irish girl whose mind changes often. She may seem to American audiences for that reason slightly silly. But if she does, it may merely be that she is not American, remains a little old-fashioned by comparison with our freer and more modern young ladies. She is adventuring, trying to discover herself. While doing so she marries and puzzles considerably a steady, middle-aged husband. "Katie Roche" is well played by the visiting company at the Ambassador. It has proved disappointing to audiences that expected something more substantial. But it is worth doing.

The Worcester Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

Tradition was again upheld when the Worcester County Musical Association opened the winter season with the inaugural concert of its seventy-eighth annual festival in the Municipal Memorial Auditorium on the evening of Oct. 4. The festival continued throughout the week, with Albert Stoessel conducting for the thirteenth consecutive year.

The customary orchestral concert was provided for the young people on the afternoon of Oct. 6, and on Oct. 9, patrons with a yearning for opera were enabled to hear "Garrick," by Mr. Stoessel, with virtually the same youthful cast which sang the first performance in New York last February.

The remaining programs of the festival followed the traditional pattern, comprising choral works, orchestral overtures, suites, concertos and a symphony by Brahms. The orchestra again was composed for the most part of the able musicians who play under the baton of Mr. Stoessel during the summer at Chautauqua, N. Y.

The opening program was distinguished by two American premières: Zoltán Kodály's "Te Deum" for four soloists, chorus and orchestra, and Vaughan Williams's "Tudor Portraits," a choral suite with incidental solos. Other choral works included the Motet, "Wake, Rise, a Voice Is Calling," by Georg Schumann, based on a chorale by Nicolai, and "An Abraham Lincoln Song" by Walter Damrosch, conducted by the composer, who received an ovation.

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Kodály's "Te Deum" is vigorous, frequently dissonant but always consistent. If the listener can rid himself of preconceived notions as to what constitutes a "religious" musical atmosphere, he then begins to savor the essence of this Kodály chorus, and to find it potent. The soloists were Susanne Fisher, soprano, Doris Doe, contralto, George Rasely, tenor, and Theodore Webb, baritone, each of whom was well received, with Miss Doe rather carrying the honors.

The work was evidently well rehearsed and appeared to make a considerable impression upon the audience; yet it was apparent that many listeners were also puzzled, which would seem to indicate that more ventures in this direction would be well advised if these festivals are to fulfill their complete destiny.

The "Tudor Portraits" were, in comparison, easy listening. The text for the suite comes from the pen of John Skelton (1490-1529), English poet and satirist. He eventually became rector of Diss in Norfolk, England. After reading his poem, "The Tunnyng of Elymour Rummyng," upon which the first section of the suite is built, it is not difficult to believe that the rector was ultimately suspended. The poem is salty, and so is the musical setting. The composer seems to have caught the spirit of the poem with singular aptness. This is forthright music, as unadorned as the poem. So also are the music and words of the amusing male chorus, "Epitaph on John Jayberd of Diss," which was sung with gusto and humor. Other titles of the suite, as given, included "My Pretty Bess" and "Jolly Rutterkin." Rhythmically, the entire work is difficult and the performance reflected credit on chorus, soloists (Doris Doe and Theodore Webb) orchestra and conductor. The group of operatic arias provided by Susanne Fisher was well placed on the program and greatly pleased the listeners.

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The most pretentious choral work undertaken during the festival was Gabriel Pierné's "St. Francis of Assisi" for solo and choruses of men, women and children, with orchestra. The soloists were Susanne Fisher, Lillian Jensen and Kathleen Roche, sopranos, Doris Doe, contralto, Paul Althouse and George Rasely, tenors, Theodore Webb and Alex Walkinshaw, baritones, and John Gurney, bass-baritone. The children's chorus, composed of children from the public schools of Worcester, was under the supervision of Arthur J. Dann. This oratorio had not been heard at these festivals since 1913, the year after its composition. Although then it may have held an appeal, it now seemed a monotonous work, despite many measures of beautiful writing. Pierné was an excellent craftsman, but his creative ability did not keep pace with his imagination in this instance, save in the measures of "The Canticle of the Sun" and in the children's chorus; and the last-named does not seem as effective as either "The Children's Crusade" or "The Children of Bethlehem." The performance was admirable; tone qualities were good and the numerous technical problems in chorus and orchestra were well considered. It continues to be unfortunate, however, that this huge chorus should labor under the handicap of inadequate acoustics. Too often the listener is given the impression that it swallows its tone, when such is not at all the case.

The orchestra this year did some good work in accompanying, especially in the two premières. There are still by-paths to explore in the matter of attack and nuance, but the tone quality improves with successive appearances. G. M. S.

The ninety-sixth season of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York will open Oct. 21, at Carnegie Hall. Among American compositions which will have world premières are the Symphony in A minor, by Gardner Read; Symphony No. 3, "Lincoln," by Daniel Gregory Mason; a new work, as yet unfinished and untitled, by Deems Taylor, and the Piano Concerto No. 2, in revised form, by Abram Chasins, in which the composer will be the soloist. John Barbirolli's programs also contain these "first performances": the "Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta," by Béla Bartók; Symphony No. 2, by Balipiero, and a Scene from "Aphrodite," by Richard Strauss, written for Rosa Pauly, who will sing the music with the Philharmonic.

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School Holidays In France

IN OUR Paris school, Thursdays and Saturdays were half-holidays when our mother took us out for the afternoon. As soon as we heard that she had arrived, we ran eagerly to the *petit salon* reserved for visitors, hoping that she had on her prettiest dress and the charming little French hat that made the British headgear of the day look dull and heavy. We were proud of our sweet young mother. She looked more like our elder sister than a parent, and she was as girlish as we were in the anticipated treat. But, in spite of her youth, she was earnest in her desire that we should know the great historical buildings, galleries, and museums in Paris. And so there were days when we set forth with serious faces, with pencils to make notes, and with large guide-books.

All Paris seemed full of history. Scarcely a street but commemorated a Napoleonic victory, or bore the name of some historic personage. And, being sentimental school-girls, we sighed easily over the past, lingered before pictures of the beautiful Marie Antoinette, of Napoleon crowning Josephine, and wandered, filled with romantic visions, through the palace at Versailles.

* * *

ON HAPPY SUMMER days I remember the sunshine in green boulevards; of how we packed ourselves into an open victoria looking, no doubt, in our bright muslins and flowered hats, like a bunch of flowers. On hot days the awning over our little carriage gave a pleasant shade; and the horse, stepping nimbly and jingling his bells, made our progress to the Arc de Triomphe a joyous affair. There was much to see on the sidewalks under the chestnuts. Little girls in long kid boots, short plaid frocks, and immense hair bows amused us. So did the nurses with wide cloaks and ribbons floating down their backs, the swaddled babies held out stiffly like parcels. The French boys amused us, too. They were so well mannered and docile. We compared them favorably with our brothers, but were secretly glad our own boys were less polite. The French Papa, in white straw hat, embracing his family loudly in the street—first on one cheek, then on the other—how we delighted in such scenes! We were, in fact, at an age when we were more ready to be amused than instructed.

But we were deeply conscious of the charm of Paris, the brightness, the gaiety, the air of festivity so unlike our brief memories of London when we drove in luggage-laden cabs from one station to the other on our way to the seaside.

* * *

THE SHOPS, TOO—their immensity in those days was striking. The shops we knew across the Channel had narrow aisles, dark corners, and high shelves stacked unimposingly with goods. These great Parisian shops surprised and delighted us with their gleaming festoons and cascades of ribbons, silks and gauzes descending from the high glass roof. Beautiful hats reposed in flowered band-boxes, silk and satin cushions and sachets lay everywhere in bewildering confusion. One sachet so took our fancy that my sister and I decided to buy it for our mother's birthday. Well do I remember our admiration of the dragon worked in thick gold thread across the pale pink satin, but I cannot now remember if the recipient admired it, too. Then in the Palais Royal we gazed on delicate sprays of flowers and leaves, birds and butterflies all in diamonds; black pearls, pink pearls, rubies, emeralds—every precious stone imaginable set in fantastic or beautiful fashion. After feasting our eyes in the shops and buying perhaps a pair of gloves and a hair ribbon, we always ended the afternoon with a visit to the *patisserie*. Here, seated on high chairs, we ate chocolate éclairs, not so well known in England then as they are today. Sometimes we went to a room over a library in the rue de Rivoli, and had what we called our English tea, with brown bread and butter and plum cake. This tea was supposed to arouse in us a nostalgia for "home," but I think we enjoyed the *patisserie* more.

* * *

ON ANOTHER DAY of brilliant sunshine, we went to Fontainebleau. Everyone in the little train seemed to be eating the ripe golden peaches that were being sold on the platform; and all down the carriages, where every window was open, there was a sound of gay laughter and talking. And the little open victoria, with striped awning and small lively horses, took a part in every light-hearted expedition.

Then comes the memory of one wintry afternoon, cold but with no hint of snow. My mother had taken us to see an exhibition of charcoal sketches and etchings. She knew something of art, having studied in French and English studios; and she was anxious to point out to us what, to her, was worthy of notice. I, at least, was guilty of some admiration for Bouguereau's pretty winged children seen everywhere in Paris picture shops. But I was teachable, and the afternoon passed happily for us. When we came out, we found a transformed world. Deep snow lay everywhere. The long avenue was a tunnel of interlaced whiteness. Traffic moved at a foot's pace. The air was dense with clouds of coming snow, and great blocks of houses stood shrouded in a cold reserve. So swiftly, so silently had the snow come down that we seemed faced with new, with strange possibilities. We had a long way to go. No coachman was willing to take us, but more clearly than the solemnity of our predicament stands out the memory of my little sister's black velvet hat giving a modish air to the silvery flaxen of her curls. I see the three of us elated rather than depressed by the adventure, laughing, I have no doubt, on the kerb of the pavement, the keen air making our cheeks and fingers tingle. I see us gesticulating, beckoning to the unwilling Jehus, until at last one, with a characteristic shrug of the shoulders, must have had pity on us and driven us back.

M. A. B.

This Golden Fall

THIS golden fall is smoldering with haze
And curling wood smoke thinned by idle breezes.
No frosty sharpness now, but softened air
And mellow colors—russet maples ranged
Against a dusty hillside, languid willows
Dripping lemon leaves, and slender birch
Whose trunks stare whitely out from yellow patches.
It is as if some hand had lit great fires,
And fanned them gently lest they fade too soon,
Leaving but ashes to November's wind.

RAYMONA HULL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LES JARDINS DE LA VILLA D'ESTE: *A Painting by Corot in the Collection of Ernest Rouart, Paris*

JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE COROT was born in Paris in 1796. He came of a family of merchants and was destined to become a cloth-trader. It was not until his twenty-seventh year that he began to paint, first studying under Michallon and later with Victor Bertin. In 1825 he visited Italy and there tried to render his impressions exactly. The result was not bad, although to a great extent the personal touch of the artist was lacking. Being economically independent, Corot was able whole-heartedly to apply himself to painting. Although he never was a profound artist, he possessed a childlike seriousness that saved him from superficiality. This is the charm of his work.

Corot soon gained recognition, although a general appreciation of his work did not come in his lifetime. His misty landscapes, peopled with nymphs, sold best. While there were many fine pieces among them, they were often finished too hurriedly, not through any fault of Corot's but because impatient purchasers came to fetch the canvases, and carried them off before the artist had time to complete them.

In order fully to appreciate Corot one should study his figures, portraits, and early landscapes. There we learn to know and understand him and his natural unself-consciousness and quiet assurance, and we share his delight in beauty.

His painting "Les Jardins de la Villa d'Este," in the collection of Ernest Rouart at Paris, was painted during an Italian tour in 1843. A boy is seated on a stone balustrade with his back to a mountainous landscape. Greyish-green olive trees and dark cypresses frame to perfection the limestone houses. The mountains are kept in a bluish-grey hue. Corot held the emotional impression of his first moment of ecstasy to the last, and we still feel keenly the charm of this landscape.

Eskimo June

THE world is noisy. Everywhere about you is the sound of water: the roar of turbulent rivers coursing down from the highlands, flooding the moss-covered meadows; the rush of brooks leaping out from sodden drifts, dashing down through the ridges, debouching over the rotten ice-crust of the bay, and cutting chasms everywhere; the murmur of the incoming tide, lifting and jostling the ice-chunks and subduing the eagerness of streams; the susurration of rivulets running down across the quartzite and feldspar crystals of granite boulders; the *plop, plop, plash, plash* of drops falling from overhanging rocks, from the edges of old snow-banks, and from pinnacles of ice. . . .

Loons wail and groan and laugh their mirthless laughter from the thawing lake-margins. Gulls scream. . . . Hundreds of male Lapland longspurs join in a chorus of flight-songs leaping up from their low perches and drifting back to the tundra on wide-set wings. Snowy owls hoot interminably, the boom of their hollow voices sounding even from across the frozen harbor, seven miles away. And above all these the horned lark sings, breasting the chary warmth of the sunlight and transparent turquoise of the sky with the tinkling farawayness of his lay.

Everywhere on the ridges purple saxifrage blossoms are opening. Most of the snow is gone, but there is a whiteness, now, of the carpet of eight-petalled *Dryas*. Here and there in the more sheltered places gleam spots of yellow; buttercups and poppies, high on their thin stems. A bumblebee zooms about, pawing the flowers clumsily, getting pollen dust on his steel-purple wings. There is no flash of butterfly, nor whine of mosquito—for summer has not yet come.—From "Eskimo Year," by GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Harbor Dusk

THE dusk comes early now; the leaden grey
Of winter sky grows leaden blue; the reek
Of harbor traffic dulls the edge of bleak
Skyscrapers thrust like knife-blades at the day.
Breasting the oily tide, up from the bay
Barges and tugs and ferries churn and shriek:
The bridge alone spins beauty in a sleek
Steel spider web across the watery way.

Suddenly, as the dusk turns into night,
The city's million windows blaze anew—
A million windows burst, floor over floor,
With golden, twinkling, incandescent light;
And beauty-struck, the heart goes seeking through
To brighter, unseen wonder-worlds once more.

OTTO FREUND

Effectual Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TENNYSON, in his poem, "Morte d'Arthur," writes,

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

No one knows better the truth of this statement than a Christian Scientist. If prayer were not effectual, why pray at all? If it does produce results, why not earnestly adopt Paul's admonition to "pray without ceasing"? Christian Science clearly shows that true prayer is not stereotyped or formulated, but is rather an individual and natural approach to God, infinite Mind; that it improves in spontaneity, tenor, and effect as we become more spiritually minded. Prayer is an admission of the limitation and ignorance of the human mind, and an acknowledgment that there is an intelligence and power superior to evil. Prayer is the means taken to apply this fact of infinite intelligence in human affairs. It is the putting on, or adoption, of the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus."

Christian Science teaches that there is but one Mind, since God is All-in-all. The real, spiritual universe, including immortal man, is harmoniously controlled by divine Principle. Whatever appears to be erring and out of harmony is ignorance, illusion. And prayer, scientific spiritual thinking, is our means of unmasking the illusion and establishing the fact that all that is real is intelligently governed. The so-called changing events of human experience do not alter the eternal fact that spiritual man is sustained by divine Love. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

Through prayer we have an effectual means of establishing harmony in human affairs. For this reason the motive of our prayer is of vital importance, for it must spring from righteousness, unselfishness, and worthiness. Without this basis our prayer is shorn of its divine animus, which alone is able to produce the desired effect. The prayer that finds its nexus with illimitable Love is never void or powerless, for, as we read in Isaiah (55:11), "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please." The only possible effect of spiritual power is goodness and blessedness.

The beneficent effects produced by prayer in Christian Science result from the operation of divine Principle, unchanging good. Prayer enables us to receive Soul's ever-present ideas, and the perception and evidence obtained by this spiritual illumination inevitably establish health and harmony in human experience. We do not pray to change, appease, or advise unerring Mind, for Mind is Love, without variableness or capriciousness. From this all-knowing Principle there emanates nothing unlovely or destructive. For this reason the supposed presence of evil is only a mirage, a mental delusion or false belief. Hence, by prayer, the Christian Scientist discovers his unity with Mind, and thus by sure degrees eliminates erroneous mental states. He prays to gain the consciousness of Truth. What is termed mortal mind is a myth, since God is the only Mind and intelligence of man.

The impressions which we receive from eternal Truth are those of peace, joy, strength, harmony, health, and life; and there is no material intelligence, power, or law to delay, obstruct, or destroy the manifestations of omniactive and immortal Mind. They are inseparable from the ideal man, for man inherits them and perpetually expresses divine Mind by reflection. Mrs. Eddy defines man (Science and Health, p. 475) in part as "that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." Through Christian Science man's divine nature has been revealed with its infinite capabilities for good.

We have before us but one vital task, namely, to spiritualize our consciousness through prayer, so that the spiritual facts of God, man, and the universe may supersede the false material concepts of creation, which are responsible for human misery and woe. That prayer is effectual to accomplish this is evident when we grasp the spiritual sense of prayer, for concrete results follow in the train of this understanding.

In true prayer there is no interference, no infringement, no impediment to the apprehension of ever-present harmony and happiness. All true thought emanates from immortal Life, God, and spiritual thoughts alone embody the highest idea of prayer. There is but one real source of intelligence, power, happiness, and law, and effectual prayer acknowledges, recognizes, and utilizes the divine energy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

These Fragrances

THESE fragrances with dreams remain:
Wild honeysuckle after rain,
The blossom-clouds of orchard trees,
And clover on a twilight breeze;
The sun in whiteness taken down
From clotheslines dancing, and the brown
Crisp loaves just out of ovens where
An ageless magic fills the air;
The cedar, under shaggy bark,
And oak that breathes across the dark
From camp fires; horse mint, with its tang
Of upland pastures; grapes that hang
Miraculous gems along the stone
Of old walls that can stand alone;
Flushed apples, on a bough that swings
Below an arc of glinting wings . . .
And while these fragrances remain
No year, for me, has been in vain.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

La Prière efficace

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS un poème intitulé "La mort d'Arthur," Tennyson écrit:

"Il est loin de savoir, notre monde ignorant,
Tout ce que la prière accomplit ici-bas."

La vérité de cette parole est spécialement évidente pour le Scientiste Chrétien. Si la prière n'est pas efficace, pourquoi y avoir recours? Si elle produit des résultats, pourquoi ne pas adopter sincèrement l'avis de Paul, qui nous exhorte à prier "sans cesse"? La Science Chrétienne appuie sur le fait que la vraie prière, loin d'être une formule stéréotypée, est l'acte naturel d'un cœur qui s'approche de Dieu, de l'Entendement infini; qu'elle devient plus spontanée, plus vertueuse, plus efficace dans la mesure où s'accroît notre spiritualité. La prière admet que l'entendement humain est ignorant, limité; elle reconnaît qu'il existe une intelligence, un pouvoir supérieur au mal. La prière est la voie par laquelle on applique dans les circonstances humaines le fait de l'intelligence infinie. Par la prière, on revêt, on adopte l'Entendement "qui était aussi dans le Christ Jésus" (Philippiens 2:5, version anglaise).

La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'il existe un seul Entendement, puisque Dieu est Tout-en-tout. Le Principe divin gouverne harmonieusement l'univers spirituel et vrai où l'homme immortel est inclus. Tout ce qui paraît faux ou inharmonieux, correspond à l'ignorance, à l'illusion. Or la prière, le penser spirituel scientifique, est le moyen par lequel, démasquant l'illusion, nous établissons le fait que toutes les choses réelles sont gouvernées d'une manière intelligente. Les soi-disant fluctuations de l'existence humaine ne changent pas ce fait éternel: l'homme spirituel est soutenu par l'Amour divin. Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 1 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La prière qui réforme les pécheurs et guérit les malades est une foi absolue dans le fait que tout est possible à Dieu,—une compréhension spirituelle de Dieu, un amour détaché de soi-même."

Nous avons dans la prière un moyen efficace qui nous permet d'établir l'harmonie dans les circonstances humaines. Pour cette raison, le mobile de notre prière est d'une importance vitale; ce doit être la justice, le désintéressement, la bonté sincère. Privée de cette base, notre prière n'aurait plus l'impulsion divine qui seule peut produire l'effet désiré. Lorsqu'elle se met en rapport avec l'Amour illimitable, la prière, comme l'indique ce verset d'Esaïe (55:11), n'est jamais vaine ou sans pouvoir: "Ainsi en est-il de ma parole: une fois qu'elle est sortie de ma bouche, elle ne revient pas à moi sans effet, sans avoir réalisé ce que j'ai voulu." La puissance spirituelle ne peut avoir pour effet que la bonté et la félicité.

En Science Chrétienne, la prière a des résultats bienfaisants dus à l'opération du divin Principe, de l'immuable bien. Grâce à la prière, nous pouvons recevoir les idées toujours présentes de l'Ame; cette illumination spirituelle nous apporte des perceptions et des preuves établissant d'une manière inévitable l'harmonie et la santé dans notre carrière humaine. Par la prière, nous ne cherchons point à changer l'Entendement infaillible, à l'apaiser ni à le conseiller; car l'Entendement est Amour, exempt de variations ou de caprices. De ce Principe omniscient, il n'émane rien qui soit destructif ou peu aimable. Aussi la présence hypothétique du mal n'est-elle qu'un mirage, une erreur mentale, une fausse croyance. Par la prière, le Scientiste Chrétien découvre qu'il est un avec l'Entendement, ce qui lui permet d'éliminer d'une manière progressive et certaine les faux états de pensée. Il recherche avec prière la conscience de la Vérité. Ce qu'on nomme entendement mortel est un mythe, car Dieu est l'unique Entendement, la seule intelligence de l'homme.

Les impressions que nous recevons de l'éternelle Vérité sont caractérisées par la paix, la joie, la force, l'harmonie, la santé, la vie; en outre, il n'existe pas d'intelligence, de pouvoir ou de loi matériels qui puissent retarder, obstruer ou détruire les manifestations de l'Entendement immortel, source de toute activité. Ces manifestations ne peuvent être séparées de l'homme idéal, car elles constituent son héritage; et par réflexion, l'homme exprime à perpétuité l'Entendement divin. Dans sa définition de l'homme (*Science et Santé*, p. 475), Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "Ce qui ne possède ni vie, ni intelligence, ni pouvoir créateur qui lui soient propres, mais qui reflète spirituellement tout ce qui appartient à son Créateur." La Science Chrétienne a révélé la nature divine de l'homme et ses capacités infinies pour le bien.

Voici la tâche unique et vitale qui nous attend: spiritualiser notre conscience par la prière, pour que les faits spirituels touchant Dieu, l'univers et l'homme remplacent les faux concepts matériels de la création auxquels on doit imputer la misère et les souffrances humaines. La prière est capable de produire ce changement; nous en avons la preuve lorsque nous saisissons le sens spirituel de la prière, car cette compréhension entraîne des résultats concrets.

La vraie prière ne comporte aucune immixtion, aucune infraction, rien qui s'oppose à la perception de l'harmonie et du bonheur toujours présents. Toute vraie pensée émane de la Vie immortelle, de Dieu; et les pensées spirituelles peuvent seules représenter l'idée la plus haute de la prière. Il n'existe qu'une source réelle dont procèdent l'intelligence, le pouvoir, le bonheur et la loi; la prière efficace reconnaît l'énergie divine et l'utilise.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Captains Lewis and Clark Reach the Pacific

BELOW the Cascades they were in the tidewater, in a river two miles wide between low and wooded hills. . . . Then one morning they encountered a sight which made them feel they must be dreaming. An Indian bobbed along over the water in a light canoe with a beaver carved on the high stern. His crooked little legs were naked as usual, but he had tied his hair in a cue, and he wore a sailor jacket, and a round sailor hat perched on the top of his peaked head.

Clark went on shore at once and visited the village, since it was his turn to brave the fleas. In one of the wooden houses he found a British musket, a cutlass, and some brass tea kettles. Evidently these Indians had had some contact with the sea, and it could not be far away.

Every morning now the party woke up in a thick salt fog, and landsmen though they were they rejoiced at it. One day when it lifted they saw ahead of them a great body of water, sparkling in a momentary gleam of sunshine, flecked with dancing whitecaps.

"Ocean in view!" wrote Captain Clark. "O! The joy!"

They soon discovered, however, from the position of the shore and the way in which it went on and on, that it was not the ocean, but only the great bay at the mouth of the Columbia. . . .

George and Alec got in with Lewis and went down the calm bay to look at the Pacific.

There it was at last, the great expanse of ocean which they had come so far to see, lashing its brown waves endlessly against the rocky coast, "tempestuos and horriable." As Lewis looked at it his heart swelled and he had no words. In this moment the dreams of a boy, the ambitions of a man, had culminated. He himself did not realize how great his achievement had been.

By endless persistence, dogged patience, labor, courage and good judgment, he and his friend Captain Clark had brought their party foot by foot across four thousand miles. They had painted the story of their adventure on the stupendous canvas of an empty continent. They had claimed for their nation the fertile prairies, the gold and minerals of the barren hills, the bitter mountains, and the timber of the Pacific slopes. They had proved the value of the Louisiana Purchase, and in their footsteps the infant America would soon stride like a giant from coast to coast.

But neither the Captains nor the men thought of themselves in any such terms. They were happy to have arrived, and they were tired. They went into camp on Shannon's beach, and Clark offered to take a party overland to look at the ocean. Only ten volunteered. The rest had had enough of water, and were not even curious enough to look at it.

They had set out to reach the Pacific, and they had reached it. Now they wanted to go home.—From "No Other White Men," by JULIA DAVIS (New York: Dutton).

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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California's Golden Bears Still Rule Pacific Coast

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12—California's Golden Bear continues to bowl over its opponents as the only major conference grid squad on the Pacific coast to remain undefeated.

This last week end's upsets, which resulted in the University of Washington "Huskies," and the University of California at Los Angeles "Bruins" taking the short ends of the score, leave little doubt about the Golden Bear's supremacy as the first of the season's heavy blasting is over.

Stanford's return to the win column with its heads-up game against the U. C. L. A. squad places the Big Reds back into the "beware of us" rating given to the Thornhill men who, until now, have looked good only on paper.

This week end, with California playing a non-conference team not up to their class (College of Pacific), and Stanford taking a breather, attention is focused directly on Southern California playing the improved Oregon boys who have one conference win and one loss to their credit; the Stanford 7-to-6 victory and the U. C. L. A. 26-to-13 loss.

Oregon Shows Strength

The Oregon lads took Gonzaga, of Spokane, into camp 40 to 6 last week and it is remembered that Gonzaga held Washington State to a 0-to-0 tie which may, or may not, bespeak Oregon's new-found power. Certainly it places Oregon in line to put up a strong front against California which defeated Washington State 27 to 0—a game which should draw the crowds Nov. 13 if the USC hurdle can be surmounted.

The second tussle of import is the UCLA-Oregon State clambake at Corvallis. You'll remember it was the big boys in Orange and Black from Corvallis who mottled the Washington Huskies' smooth coat and lowered hopes of a second Washington Conference championship by the small margin of 6 to 3.

Washington State's meet-up with Washington is always a traditional battle—and with the hard handling the Staters took from California and the rejuvenation the Huskies should get from Coach Phelan's sharp tongue and coaxing technique the Huskies are favored.

Now to get down to a little analysis of what has happened, and is happening out here, between some of the best football squads ever put on the field by any of these colleges. They have all had an opportunity to get their legs beneath them and a little experience under their belts.

California at Top

Here's the way it looks to this observer: California has one of the top aggregations in the nation. Not only are they good on paper; but they "are" good on the playing field. It is A number one football that is played by Coach Stub Allison's boys each week. The varsity, including such stars as Chapman, Meek, Dave Anderson, little 144-pound "Mushy" Pollock, Dollman and Schwartz at ends, last year's all-America center Bob Herwig, and that weaving, wary back Bottari, who has seen but little more than half-time play in any of the three games (St. Mary's, Oregon State, and Washington State), yet the total score is California 81, opponents 13. That's pretty good!

It was observed a couple of weeks ago that, although Cal's varsity might conceivably be the "wonder team" of 1937, nevertheless, its reserves were its weakest link and "no chain is stronger . . ." etc., etc. Well, the reserves have had plenty of practice and experience these last three weeks. They are greatly improved. Coach Allison has been particularly fortunate in being able to use so many of them and for such long periods, even though the fans do grouse that they don't see enough of Bottari, Meek, Chapman and other stars.

And this brings the discussion to the two "other teams" of the conference who, among others, are not yet out of the running.

California now has everything to lose by dropping so much as one game since it is out in front by that margin over U. S. C., Washington, Washington State, Stanford, U. C. L. A. and Oregon. If the Golden Bear could be nicked for one game the favored Washington and U. S. C. coaches would be members of the same club. These two teams are the "ones to beat" as far as Mr. Allison is concerned. He doesn't have as much to fear from Oregon—but here's a possibility—and the improved Oregon State squad has already been defeated.

Trojans Look Good

Washington's 6 to 3 loss to Oregon State reduces the chance the Huskies were given to defeat the Bears. Secondly, the slim loss of 7 to 0 by Southern California to Washington, and the equally slim win 13 to 12 over a favored Big Ten Ohio State eleven puts the USC Trojans in second place "on paper" by the doubtful margin of an imprint of a typewriter key.

Stanford's greatly improved gridsters should also figure in this picture. Almost entirely out of the scene the victory over UCLA definitely puts "Tiny" Thornhill's men back on the field. It is this observer's opinion that Mr. Thornhill put too much emphasis on his star back Bill Paulman and with Paulman on the sidelines in the two openers and now likely to be out the rest of the season Tiny had to put his attention to balancing up his team. If that's it, the Stanford rooting section wishes he'd done it sooner. Whatever he did it worked. After looking the Stanford Indians over in practice and writing that they looked good if they could "click" this comeback should encourage fans to watch the boys from the Farm.

Groves a Find

Jim Groves at fullback is a real find. He kicks, passes fairly, and runs well enough. Jimmy Coffis is still hard to beat on punt returns. Pete Fay is a smart ball carrier as is newly discovered Fred Ledeboer. The few bad passes from center have got to be remedied, for no back is going to be sure of himself if he's wondering when and where the ball is going to reach him. Grant Stone at end is very good and the rest of the line is improving.

Pass defense nevertheless must improve, even though it did work pretty well against UCLA. It looked pretty weak at times. UCLA shot some 17 passes, of which nine were complete and 7 intercepted. Four were completed in a row for 62 yards.

With Stanford's stock rising and California's already at new highs, and with the season's best games yet to come, fans on the coast have got to the place where the week's business is something incidentally and merely to be endured between Saturdays.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Southern California Leaders

Capt. Charles Williams, Right End. Inset—Coach Howard H. Jones, Now in His Thirteenth Season at U. of S. C.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

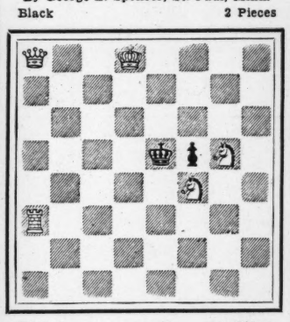
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 12, 1937

Problem No. 1974

By George B. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn.

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

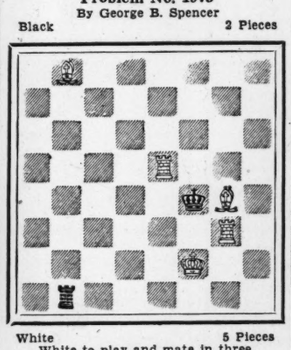
White to play and mate in two

(Prize problem, Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript, 1880. Mr. Spencer, who frequently favors this column with originals, has had a long composing career, and from 1895 to 1907 was chess editor of the St. Paul Dispatch. He was also the first president of the Western Chess Association.)

Problem No. 1975

By George B. Spencer

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Cincinnati Enquirer, September, 1935. Mr. Spencer's problems are always a pleasure to solve.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1972. Kt-Kt2

No. 1973. 1. R-Kt4 threatens
2. Q-B4ch
1. ——— K-B8
2. R-Q4
1. ——— KxKt
2. Q-B3

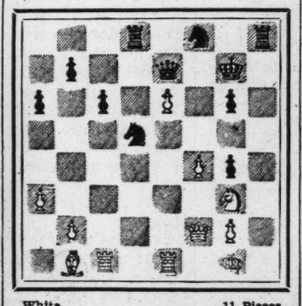
End-Game No. 377. White wins: 1 KtxP, KxKt; 2 BxPch. KxB; 3 R-R5ch. KxR; 4 Q-R7ch, K-Kt4; 5 Q-Kt7ch, K-B4; 6 P-Kt4ch, K-K3; 7 Q-K5ch, K-Q2; 8 R-B7ch, K-Q; 9 Q-K7 mate. This is the main variation. Other lines are no more satisfactory for Black.

End-Game

At this point, Capablanca, playing Kan, Moscow, 1935, began a decisive assault on the black K position.

End-Game No. 378

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

"Instructive and Practical Endings"

Those who are familiar with Fred Reinfeld's Modern Chess Library and his series of pamphlets on modern opening theory and analysis will be glad to learn that he has turned his attention to a phase of chess play in which the average player loses to the expert. Nearly every player who has his choice of openings can hold off the expert for the first 15 or 20 moves; but even if his mid-game is equal, he will probably lose in the ending, for it is in the ending that all great chess masters have excelled. For this reason, when Reinfeld brings together in pamphlet form examples of endings from master play, together with instructive analysis and comment, frequently from the players in question themselves, the result is bound to be a worthy addition to the student's library and a decided improvement in his skill if he studies these examples.

The most puzzling of all endings, Rook and Pawn Endings, form the subject matter of lessons one and two in this series. Altogether, there are 53 examples, in mimeographed form, divided about half and half. The price is reasonable, 50 cents per lesson, and copies may be secured from Fred Reinfeld, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The example below appears in Lesson I, and is from Tartakower-Takacs, Budapest, 1926. White to move. White: K,KB4; R,QKt5; P's, Q5, KKt5. Black: K,KB2; R,K8; P,KKt3.

Here we have another instance of a difficult-looking ending being brought to a satisfactory result by simplification.

50 R-Kt7ch K-B
Not 50 . . . K-K; 51 R-Kt7, etc.
51 P-Q6 K-K

White threatened to win by R-Kt8ch and P-Q7. But, after the text it looks as if he has come to a standstill, for on 52 R-Kt7, R-K3; 52 P-Q7ch, K-Q, etc., Black draws.

52 R-K7ch! Resigns

For after 52 . . RxR; 53 PxR, the K and P ending is lost for Black: 53 . . . K-Q2 (if 53 . . KxP; 54 K-K5 wins at once); 54 K-K4! (54 K-K5, KxP draws), K-K; 55 K-Q5, K-Q2; 56 P-K8(Q)ch!, KxQ; 57 K-K6 and wins.

Shortly after the International Chess Federation at Stockholm designated Flohr as official challenger to the world championship title now being contested for by former Champion Alekhine and Champion Euwe, Flohr met Euwe in two exhibition games at Amsterdam. One was drawn, and the other was a fine victory by Euwe. The score follows:

Ruy Lopez

Flohr White	Euwe Black	Flohr White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 B-Kt2	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 K-K2	P-KKt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 P-R5	P-Kt5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 Kt-R2	PxPch
5 BxKt	QPxB	25 KtxP	KR-Kt
6 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	26 KtxP	P-B6ch
7 P-KR3	B-R4	27 K-K(c)	BxPch
8 P-Q3	Kt-Q2	28 KxB	R-Kt7ch
9 B-K3	B-QKt5	29 K-K3	Q-Kt2
10 B-Q2(a)	P-K3	30 P-Q4	Q-Kt4ch
11 P-R3	B-Q3	31 K-Q3	QxKt
12 Kt-K2	BxKt	32 QxP	R-Kt6
13 PxB	Kt-B4	33 K-B2	Q-Kt2
14 Kt-Kt3	P-KKt3	34 Q-B5	Q-Kt
15 B-K3	Kt-K3	White here overstepped the time limit, but he was lost anyhow.	
16 Kt-B	P-KB4		
17 P-B3(b)	P-B5		
18 B-B	B-B4		
19 P-Kt4	B-R2		
20 P-KR4	CastlesQR		

(a) Flohr shows himself to be uneasy in a KP opening, for already he has lost the initiative.

(b) Very bad positionally, for Black is able to train his guns on the weak QP.

(c) Euwe's handling of the mid-game is truly magnificent. 27 KxP, Q-Kt2 or 27 KtxP, Kt-B5ch would be no better.

Chess Match Drawn

World's Chess Championship

	Won	Lost
Max Euwe	1½	1½
Alexander Alekhine	1½	1½

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe, the champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, French challenger, drew the third game after 60 moves yesterday in their match for the world's chess championship. The end of the game found Dr. Euwe with a bishop and two pawns to one pawn and bishop of Dr. Alekhine. Masterful position play with his king in the closing moves enabled Dr. Alekhine to neutralize Dr. Euwe's important piece advantage.

Buivid Signs Contract

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Ray "Buzz" Buivid, former Marquette University backfield ace, signed a contract yesterday with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League, and will make his professional debut Sunday when the Bears meet the Chicago Cardinals at Wrigley Field. Buivid was an all-America back last year and generally recognized as one of the best forward passers of the 1936 collegiate season.

Ownie Bush in Business

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—Owen J. (Ownie) Bush, manager of the Minneapolis club of the American Association and former major-league baseball star, is a business man now. The fiery, diminutive Bush announced purchase of a local sporting goods store. He will serve as president and treasurer. Bush said he would not retire from baseball but will have active charge of the store during off seasons.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Women's Golf Championship

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., after two attempts, is now the champion woman golfer of the United States. She won the title last Saturday when she defeated Patty Berg of Minneapolis, who entered the game about the same time, reaching the final in 1935 only to be defeated by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, and eliminated last year by Mrs. Opal S. Hill.

With the notable exception of Pamela Barton of England, last year's winner, and Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews, winner two years ago, pretty much the same crowd of players that has fought out the title for years were present at the Memphis Country Club last week, when the match rounds started. Mrs. Vare, an absentee last year, was again present, while other familiar names included Mrs. Hill, Jean Bauer, Charlotte Glutting, Mrs. Dan Chandler, Mrs. Marion Turple, formerly Mrs. Lake; Kathryn Hemphill, Beatrice Barrett, who eliminated Mrs. Page last year, only to fall before Miss Barton; Mrs. Gregg Lifur, who took her turn at upsetting by eliminating Mrs. Hill, after the latter had put out Marion Miley and Mrs. Willard E. Shepherd.

Mrs. Page had her toughest battle in the semifinals, when Miss Hemphill carried her to the nineteenth hole, and an odd put gave Mrs. Page the battle. In the final at 36 holes, she won easily, being 7 up on the thirtieth green.

Winter Devotees Busy

Despite the disappointing weather of last winter, the devotees of winter in the outdoors—skaters, skiers, snowshoers and bobsledders—are already busy making preparations for the season, and the rinks and ski runs at Lake Placid have announced the most ambitious plans at that popular place since the winter Olympics there, five years ago. For the first time there is to be an autumn season, with the rink devoted to the pick of the amateurs, as well as a group of new professionals.

An innovation in professional carnivals is now in full rehearsal at the rink, as Maribel Y. Vinson, formerly of Boston and one of the United States figure skaters in the women's Olympic winter sports at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, is busy rehearsing "The Ice Carnival," a professional troupe including many former Olympic and other amateur stars, with which it is planned to tour not only the United States and Canada, but to beard the home of the Ice Queen in Europe, as well.

In addition to Miss Vinson, the troupe will include Karl Shafer, world and Olympic champion; Frederick Mezot, champion of Belgium, and Guy Owen, who recently became a professional, after years of brilliant performances in Canada as a member of the famed Minto four. Alfred Trenkler, who has delighted Vienna skating fans, as their favorite comedian, is another member.

Miss Claudet to Help

Another Canadian skater of prominence, who has been professional for several years, is Frances Claudet, of Ottawa, who will aid Miss Vinson in working out the various spectacular group numbers which will be a distinct part of the show. She has designed several of the carnivals held in Canada, and with Miss Vinson, should be able to work out any number of brilliantly spectacular features. Lighting effects include the famous black light which caused such a sensation when it was utilized for the first time last winter in the various carnivals at Madison Square Garden and elsewhere.

Jack Garron, producer of the Lake Placid Carnivals, will be in charge of the ice and lighting effects, colored blue ice, which affords better color effects, being used. Special costumes have been made for the troupe by Ronald McRae, of Toronto, who has been responsible for the costumes in the last two Toronto Club shows, out of which the plans for this troupe developed.

Besides the star performers, Miss Vinson has also collected what amounts to a real ice ballet of precision skaters, who go through performances similar to the Rockettes or other precision dancers. For these, Miss Vinson and Miss Claudet have searched through Canada, and picked out a record number of skaters who are practically of the solo type. They are also rehearsing at Lake Placid, as are the premier pair skaters of North America, the Simpson sisters, Margaret and Mary, of Banff, who are also new recruits to the professional game.

Miss Holbrook In

Among the ballet stars are Lorraine Hopkins, Helen Hobbs and Margaret Austin of Toronto, Prudence Holbrook of Ottawa, who will be remembered for her brilliant work in the United States carnivals on this side of the border, during the past two years, Kay Coolican, also of Ottawa, Margaret Richardson, of London, Ont., and Audrey Garland, of Winnipeg. Following a five-week rehearsal period, preview performances will be staged on Nov. 5th and 6th, to be followed by a tour that will occupy them for over a year, starting through Canada, and including practically every town and city where ice facilities can be obtained.

Another Lake Placid feature will bring the Montreal Maroons to the rink for their pre-season practicing, as well as several exhibition games before the National Hockey League season starts in mid-November. They are due to arrive the end of this week, and exhibition games are planned for every week-end thereafter, while they remain.

Ballaret Brothers Win

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP)—George and Archie Ballaret, Belgian brothers, won the international six-day bike race at Pan-Pacific Auditorium early today. Ewald Wessell and Al Sellinger, German pair, finished second, two laps behind. Mike de Filippo and Eddie Schroeder trailed three laps back of the leaders and Bobby Walthour and Oscar Juner, New York team, were fourth, four laps in the rear. The winning Belgians covered 2418 miles in 147 hours.

Drawings by Lot Decide Drafting Of Three Pitchers

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 12 (AP)—Drawings by lot were necessary to determine the destinations of three pitchers who moved up the baseball scale by the Class AA draft, which closed at midnight Sunday.

Headquarters here of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues announced last night that three pitchers of the Southern Association and one outfielder of the New York - Pennsylvania League were promoted by the selective draft.

Southpaw Pitcher Roy Joiner, who won 18 and lost 10 for Birmingham of the Southern Association, was awarded Jersey City of the International League. Indianapolis also had in a draft for the player, but the slip of paper drawn from a hat carried the name of the Jersey City club. Joiner formerly was with the Chicago Cubs.

Indianapolis was also thwarted in its efforts to select Outfielder Milton Galatzer from New Orleans of the Southern Association.

Baltimore entered a draft for Pitcher Bill Perrin of the same club, and under the laws of baseball, only one player may be selected from each Class A-1 entry. In the draw, Perrin's contract went to Baltimore, invalidating the Indianapolis selection. Perrin, once of the Cleveland Indians, won 13 and lost 14 for the Pelicans in 1937.

Montreal of the International League was successful in landing the services of Pitcher Deland Wetherell, who won 19 and lost 8 for the Memphis Chicks of the southern loop. Jersey City had claimed Outfielder Joe Grace from Memphis, but Montreal was awarded the choice in the drawing by lot.

The Columbus champions of the American Association drafted Outfielder Milton Bocek from Binghamton of the New York-Pennsylvania League. Bocek spent most of the 1937 campaign with Kansas City, where he batted .248. In 25 games for Binghamton, he showed an average of .325.

N. Y. Rovers Will Retain Nine From Last Year's Team

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12 (CP)—Nine members of last year's New York Rovers, United States Eastern Amateur Hockey League team, will be with the club again this season, according to Manager Lester Patrick of New York Rangers of the National League, sponsor of the Rover team.

As Patrick's annual hockey school closed here, the silver-haired puck professor revealed five new men have been selected for Rovers and three positions—two forwards and a goalkeeper—are still to be filled.

Those retained for another year are: Forwards, Ab. Collings, Winnipeg; Tony Desmarais, Regina; Lloyd Ailsby, Regina; Walter Rimstad, Edmonton; Murdo McKay, Fort William; Sammy Babcock, New York; defense, Edgar Gromoll, Ottawa; Frank Jopling, Peterborough, Ont., and Sid Fenn, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

New forwards are Jack Boyd and Walter Cunningham, both of Winnipeg, and Wilbert Hiller, Kitchener, Ont. Defense additions are two Winnipeggers, Bill Allum and Rudy Pilous.

Patrick would not say whom he has in mind for goal and the other two forward positions. They probably will be announced before Philadelphia Ramblers' Rangers' International-American farm team, start training later this week in Winnipeg.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Watch out for Virginia in football next year . . . Coach Frank Murray (the old Marquette wizard) has 36 all-state high school players on his big 110-man freshman squad . . . Fans wonder why the Atlanta Crackers fired Eddie Moore, who won two pennants and finish second once in his three years as manager . . . The auto registration plates of Lou Little, Columbia coach, are numbered "LL-11."

An authoritative Beantown source wires: "You were slightly off key on Maranville today . . . He hasn't a chance to succeed McKechnie as manager of the Bees . . . Some years back he scoffed at a coaching job here and Bob Quinn has never forgiven him . . . the Rabbit is down to low 'G' with Quinn . . . Donie Bush is the man on the inside track." . . . Thanks, mister.

Bill Terry didn't bother to walk across the hall to congratulate Joe McCarthy . . . Why? Well, he just didn't bother to . . . Gene Lawing, who at 21, is president of both the North Carolina and Carolina pro leagues, is slated to succeed Dan W. Hill as boss of the Piedmont League if Hill becomes president of the southern association, as almost everyone down South believes he will.

One of the fallacies exploded by the Yanks in the World Series was that they couldn't hit left handers . . . They knocked Hubbell out of the box once and Melton twice . . . Furthermore, they hit all four of their homers off the three Giant southpaws . . . Gehrig nicked Hubbell for his . . . Hoag and di Maggio found the range of Melton and Lazzeri got his off young Al Smith . . . Umpire Bill Stewart dashed straight from the series to the training camp of the Chicago Black Hawk hockey team, which he'll coach this winter . . . This may be a minor league record: the Buffalo Bisons have finished in the black for seven consecutive years.

Joe McCarthy will be rewarded with a new contract calling for $40,000 per . . . Likely to be for five years, too . . . Colonel Ruppert doesn't intend to let any rival baseball outfit out-do him on the old pay-off . . . Whatever Joe gets, it will not be too much . . . Three first and four second place finishes in seven years is a record hard to beat.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Tazio Nuvolari of Italy won Vanderbilt Cup automobile race before 60,000.

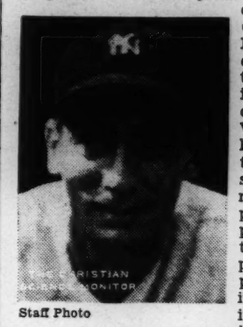
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Late World Series

It really didn't take the World Series to prove that the New York Americans were the strongest team in professional baseball this year. They had given abundant proof of that fact during the regular American League race when they finished up with a margin of 13 full games over the Detroit Tigers, who finished second, and 56 full games over the St. Louis Browns, who were last. Any team that could make such a runaway affair of the American League championship was indeed giving plenty of evidence of being one of the best baseball clubs of all time. Whether or not the Chicago Cubs would have made a better showing as representatives of the National League in the big series is a question open to discussion, as it must be admitted that the Giants failed to play the class of baseball that had won the pennant for them in the senior organization. The Giants certainly gave every appearance of playing under an inferior complex. All in all, I cannot help feeling that it would have been a more successful series in every way had one half of it been played in some other city. Two successive World Series, all in one city, cannot be expected to prove as good attractions as when at least one of the cities is different from the previous year.



Staff Photo

Tony Lazzeri

The Real Hero

And for those who always look forward to the playing of one of these series wondering who will prove to be the hero, there is no difficulty in awarding the honor this year to Tony Lazzeri, second baseman of the Yankees, who stood out from among the rest of the men in most pronounced fashion. Before the series started, Lazzeri was saying that this would probably be the last World Series in which he would take an active part. It was 11 years ago that he joined the Yankees, and he has naturally slowed up some during that time; but if we take his playing this year as a criterion of what he can do today, there seems to be no logical reason for assuming that he will not be second basing for the world champions next year. Not only did he field his position in perfect shape, with 11 putouts and 16 assists and encourage his teammates in every game by his cheering words, but he led the regulars of both teams at bat with an average of .400. He also drove out one of the five home runs made during the series. In the face of that showing, he should either be in the Yankee lineup of 1938, or, should he take up the job of managing as he wants to do, he should be a playing-manager for another year or two.

Much Trading Due to Take Place

Unless all signs fail, the coming winter is going to be one of the busiest, so far as trading is concerned, that the two major leagues have seen. Already rumors are flying thick and fast regarding this player or that, and in more than one instance managers will be involved in the coming deals. There will, however, probably be no deal that will come as such a surprise to the baseball public as did the signing of Bill McKechnie of the Boston Bees by Cincinnati. Having made such a fine showing with the Boston club during the past year, it was generally believed that Boston would not permit him to leave; but he has gone and left a vacancy which will be very difficult to fill. The two other managerial positions which are expected to note changes are Cleveland and St. Louis in the American League, and all of this should furnish plenty of fuel for the coming "Hot Stove League." One thing is certain, there are seven clubs in the American and eight in the National which must do a whole lot of building if they are to make even a respectable showing against the Yankees of 1938, who have only to go over the river to Newark to get plenty of replacements, should they need any, next spring.

Northeast Center Out for Football Scoring Honors

MONROE, La., Oct. 12 (AP)—Bidding for high scoring honors among the nation's football teams is little Northeast Center, Louisiana State University's junior college.

The Indians have rolled up 211 points in three games this year, and if you listen to the tribe's fans the scoring has just begun.

The desire to pile up a touchdown record struck the Monroe school with a bang after the Indians opened their campaign by routing Arkansas A. & M.'s eleven from Monticello by the amazing score of 111—0. The Arkansas team won last year's game, 6—0.

Then came a clash with Tennessee Junior College and a 59—0 victory. Faithful supporters were in the third battle, Kilgore College, which annexed the Texas junior college championship last year and was undefeated since October, 1936, fell victim to a tune of 41 to 6.

Behind this high scoring are 34 husky youngsters and a young coach, Jimmy Malone, who learned his football at L. S. U. and teaches the Tigers' style of play.

The squad was drawn from a student body of about 500, half of whom are coeds. They came from Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama and Tennessee.

Among the scoring stars are backs Bob Kellogg of Wynne, Ark., Dick Elliott, Ola, La.; Vernon Leatherwood, Esteline, Texas, and 140-pound Jimmy Meeks of Van Buren, Ark.

The line averages around 190 pounds and the backfield 160.

Honor Bobby Jones

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 (AP)—A favored Texas team met a Louisiana pair today in the opening match of the Southern Amateur Golf Association's first four ball tournament honoring Bobby Jones.

Fifteen other teams, waiting until tomorrow to begin match play, competed in a special 18-hole individual medal tournament for added prizes.

The Texas unit of Reynolds Smith and Don Shumacher, both of Dallas, was favored slightly to defeat B. M. Downing and Hickman Green of New Orleans in their 36-hole test over the No. 1 course of the East Lake Country Club.

All matches will be on a best ball basis over the 36-hole route.

Last night the players attended a buffet supper at the Atlanta Athletic Club in honor of Robert Tyre (Bobby) Jones, whose golfing prowess the new tournament is to commemorate.

The permanent trophy which will be carried home by the winning team features the four cups won by Bobby in his golfing "grand slam" in 1930. The cups pictured in bronze are the American and British amateur and open trophies.

Jones viewed the trophy, heard the speeches and arose to remark "I hope it's not a memorial."

British Guiana Wins

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 12 (CP cable)—British Guiana today holds the intercolonial cricket championship which they lost to Trinidad last February, after defeating the cupholders by 2 wickets in the final match here yesterday. It was the fourth time within four years that British Guiana had held the cup, and their fifth time since the series was inaugurated in 1891. So far, 26 contests have been staged, with Trinidad and Barbados taking 10 each, and one being abandoned. British Guiana scored 627 in the first inning, and 159 for 8 wickets in the second to offset the Trinidad scores of 430 and 355.

Soccer Result

Massachusetts State 2, Dartmouth 1.

Green Bay Packers Lead in Scoring

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers, after a slow start, came back strong last week to take the lead for team offensive honors in the National Football League, according to the statistics released yesterday.

The Packers, 1936 league champions, took the lead in scoring with 69 points in four games and had the best ground gaining record with 1096 yards for an average of 274 yards a game.

Although Sam Baugh played only a few minutes, the Washington Redskins retained passing honors with 47 completion out of 103 aerials for 45 per cent efficiency. The New York Giants and Chicago Bears, leaders in eastern and western divisions, respectively, have the best defensive records. The Giants' opponents have registered only 401 yards in three games while only four points, two safeties, have been scored against the Bears in the same number of contests.

Chicago Intercity Series

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
White Sox	3	2	25	20	.600
Cubs	2	3	20	25	.400

Result Oct. 11

White Sox 6, Cubs 4.

Amusements

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Greater than "3 Smart Girls"!
DEANNA DURBIN
in a New Universal Picture
100 MEN and a GIRL
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI
ADOLPHE MENJOU • ALICE BRADY • MISCHA AUER
2nd Hit
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HIT! NOW!
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Room Service
263 LAUGHS
MATINEE TODAY (TUESDAY)
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THREE MATINEES 50c to $1.50
Down Town Box Office at Wilbur Theatre

SHUBERT, Mon., Oct. 18
For 3 Weeks—Seats Now
SAM H. HARRIS presents
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N. Y. MUSIC BOX COMEDY HIT BY GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER with
Joan Bennett
HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST STAR
—IN PERSON—
Evgs. 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.65 tax incl.

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2—Major Features—2
BIG CITY Luise Rainer Spencer Tracy
Also: "WOMEN MEN MARRY"

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
1 WEEK—BEG. NEXT MON.
MAURICE EVANS
in Shakespeare's
KING RICHARD II
Mats. Wed., Sat. Seats Now

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Oct. 11, Binghamton, N. Y.; Oct. 12, Elmira, N. Y.; Oct. 13, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Rochester, N. Y.; Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, Ontario.

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SATURDAY 8:15
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SAM HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
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By GEO. S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
MUSIC and LYRICS by RICHARD ROGERS and LORENZ HART
OPENING Evgs. $1.00 to $3.30. Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20.
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Evgs. at 8:20 sharp. Mats. at 2:20 sharp

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"THEY GAVE HIM A GUN"
"THE MARCH OF TIME"
Wed.—Revue
"MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION"
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Business and Industry

Crop Yields Per Acre in '37 to Be Highest in Recent Years

Commerce and Finance

Bankers Told Way Of Valuing Bonds Must Be Watched

The practice of valuing bonds in banks and judging capital position on the basis of market quotations is "all wrong" in the opinion of Russell G. Smith, vice president and treasurer of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Smith spoke before the Clearing-house Round Table Conference of the American Bankers Convention at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

"To subject the capital position of the nation's banks to the unpredictable hazards of daily bond market valuation is neither sound nor fair," he said. "A bank's loan portfolio is not valued in this way but rather is judged according to the credit position of the borrower. There seems no valid reason why bank bond accounts should not be judged in like manner. In valuing a bank bond account emphasis should be placed upon the credit standing of the issuing companies and upon the values pledged behind the bonds. . . .

"On the basis of market values thousands of banks were undoubtedly insolvent during the depression, but these banks are sound today because the credit position of the bonds in their portfolio was sound. These bonds either paid out in full at maturity or recovered to their proper market status with the return of confidence.

"On the other hand, bonds of a poor credit rating did not recover, but instead became worse, finally defaulted and caused losses. In the interests of efficient and sound banking practice, banks should be permitted to maintain a stable investment position, with the Federal Reserve Bank standing by to buy or to lend against bonds in the event abnormal depositor demands make it necessary for the banks to raise funds."

The speaker stressed carefully the difference between the secondary reserve account and the investment account. The chief purpose of the secondary reserve is to provide quick mobilization of funds in time of need, whereas the primary function of the investment account is the profitable employment of a portion of the bank's funds, he said.

U. S. Farm Income Is $5,355,000,000 In First 8 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—Amid the clamor for a special session of Congress to strengthen federal farm programs, government economists report that farmers had received more dollars in the first eight months of this year than any time since 1929.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the farm cash income for the United States during the first eight months of this year at $5,355,000,000. This was nearly $700,000,000 more than farmers received in the January-August period last year.

The income estimates were based on a survey of principal farm products marketed and government payments to farmers. The data extended only through August and did not reflect the sharp drop in cotton prices, a chief cause of the special session plea.

Farmers in South Central states received 38 per cent more income this year than last, the bureau said, while an 18 per cent gain for South Atlantic states ranked second.

Western states were 17 per cent ahead of last year, the East North Central region, 15 per cent, and North Atlantic states, up 9 per cent.

Canadian Municipal Financing Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A total of $53,713,077 Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing was reported for the month of September, consisting principally of two issues of $25,000,000 each of Dominion Government Treasury Bills sold in Canada for refunding purposes, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. This compares with total financing of $145,781,750 for the corresponding month last year and $190,872,102 for September, 1935.

Automobile Output Up Sharply in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports noted a sharp increase in automobile production, estimating output for the current week at 71,958 units, compared with a revised estimate of 44,330 for last week and 41,360 at this time a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

Rumors Appear of Weakening In the Steel Price Structure

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rumors are beginning to appear of a weakening in the steel price structure. Automobile makers, always keen for weak spots, are reported to have held off this week while one of their number tried to chisel away certain extras and obtain in effect a cut in the prices of strip and sheet which the steel industry, forehanded, laid out in advance early last summer for the full remainder of the year. A small steel producer in Texas is said to have cut prices.

This news, plus the thinning out of backlogs, the steady recent decline in steel scrap prices, and the fall in operations this week to the lowest level in a year and a half, make a strikingly different picture from that obtaining last spring.

The boom time developments then contrast sharply with the present. Pig iron, scrap steel and the various alloys going into steel, rose at that time to levels higher than 1929. Steel producers, with operations running over 80 per cent, were accumulating backlogs for as much as 20 weeks' advance orders. On March 2 the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation, chief operating subsidiary of U. S. Steel, signed up with the Committee for Industrial Organization and accepted a 40-hour week with a $5 a day minimum, its increased pay roll costs together with those of the independents being estimated at $150,000,000.

Advance Steel Prices

Shortly after, the corporation announced stiff advances in steel prices for the second quarter, which were later continued in effect for the third and fourth quarter. Scrap steel rose to $25 a ton and in addition to the heavy domestic ordering of steel, a heavy foreign demand for scrap, pig iron, and finished steel developed which sent exports in the second quarter to the highest level in 17 years.

The shortage of scrap was so great that some steel firms were making it artificially in Bessemer converters, and an all-time record of scrap exports was reached in May with 630,000 tons shipped; leading steel firms organized to control the export scrap market and price under the Webb-Pomerene Act, to the immense dissatisfaction of scrap dealers.

Meantime, the demand for pig iron was so brisk as to bring the merchant business back to life, put around 70 per cent of the country's blast furnaces into operation, create a shortage of coke and cause the firing up of old-fashioned beehive coke ovens. And difficulties of getting deliveries on these raw materials and on finished products were causing buyers to shop around and stand the extra expense of a great deal of cross-hauling.

World-Wide Boom

A world-wide boom was in progress in steel. Foreign demand for our scrap, which had been increasing steadily since it was available at the eastern seaboard in 1932 for practically the cost of hauling, drove scrap exports to new high levels, while England actually placed an informal embargo on scrap and pig iron exports in an effort to alleviate the shortage and high price of steel products which was raising the cost of her rearmament program and slowing down her shipbuilding boom. Pig iron exports, which had been virtually nil for years, while we imported on balance, suddenly developed in heavy volume.

All this has changed. Instead of confident statements that prices would not be allowed to go higher we have the same kind of statements that they will not go lower; and instead of fears on the part of consumers that the supply of steel will run out before they can get theirs, producers seem concerned lest the supply of orders will run out.

Just as in the summer of 1936 the usual summer recession failed to develop so in the summer of 1937 there was no letup in steel operations. The average during the last two years, as reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, has been as follows:

Average Steel Operations

	1937	1936
January	81	52
February	84	55
March	90	57
April	90	70
May	88	70
June	74	71
July	78	68
August	84	72
September	77	74
October		78
November		77
December		76

Steel operations in the last week dropped to 66 per cent, and only the long-delayed buying of the automobile firms saved it from dropping further. "Iron Age" said this week: ". . . Current buying of steel is of the hand-to-mouth variety and in such small volume that there is still doubt as to whether the bottom . . . has been reached." Steel scrap prices continue to drop and are now around $18 against $25 at the top this year.

Lower Rate Seen

The Journal of Commerce here has made an estimate that steel operations for the rest of the year will drop as low as 60 or 65 per cent, based on a survey of probable consumption. It says, "Of the 11 major lines, three—exports, farm implements, and shipbuilding—are expected to take more steel this quarter than in 1936, but they account usually for only about 8 per cent of steel production. On the other hand, building, railroads, and miscellaneous lines usually account for about 50 per cent . . . and . . . are likely to require materially smaller amounts than in 1936 . . . The estimate has been based on the assumption that no widespread tendency to cancel existing commitments will develop . . . The fact that steel companies are no longer producing for stock . . . may bring a sharper contraction than is here estimated."

Steel company earnings for the fourth quarter are likely to suffer substantially. The increase in wages since the depression has been substantially larger than in steel prices, and by no means has this shrinking margin been offset by cost reduction, despite an estimated investment of some $600,000,000 by the companies in the last four years in modern equipment.

As a result, though operations have been back at 1929 levels, profits have by no means recovered. Earnings of U. S. Steel for 1937 were estimated in the summer, when the outlook was far better than now, at around $12 per share, against $21 in 1929. First half earnings were about $6.

Third quarter earnings estimates are around $2.50, and for fourth quarter they will probably be substantially lower, particularly if price shading develops. The wage increases have probably raised the so-called "pay-point" which used to be figured at 40-45 per cent operations. Some more gloomy speculators are predicting a drop in operations to as low as 50 per cent for the industry before the present recession ends.

Manhattan Co. In N. Y., N. H. & H. Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the president and directors of the Manhattan Company, New York City, to intervene in proceedings for reorganizing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The company holds a promissory note for $1,000,000, due from the carrier, upon which $27,200 of interest is accrued and unpaid.

U. S. Wheat Crop Is Estimated At 886,895,000 Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agricultural Department estimated the year's wheat production at 886,895,000 bushels and said the indicated corn crop was 2,561,936,000 bushels.

Crop yields per acre will average higher this year than in any recent year, according to the crop reporting board.

A month ago the indicated wheat crop was 885,950,000 bushels. Last year's production was 626,461,000 bushels, and the 1928-32 five-year average, 864,532,000.

The corn crop indicated a month ago was 2,549,281,000 bushels. Production last year was 1,529,327,000 bushels and the five-year average, 2,554,722,000.

Winter Wheat

The winter wheat crop this year totaled 688,145,000 bushels, compared with 519,013,000 last year and the five-year average of 623,220,000.

The total spring wheat crop was put at 198,750,000 bushels, compared with 197,805,000 indicated a month ago, 107,448,000 produced last year, and 241,312,000 and the five-year average of 241,312,000.

Of the spring wheat crop, durum wheat production accounted for 28,335,000 bushels, compared with 27,288,000 last month, 8,175,000 last year, and 53,687,000, the five-year average.

All other spring wheat production was estimated at 170,415,000 bushels, compared with 170,517,000 indicated last month, 99,273,000 produced last year, and the five-year average of 187,625,000.

The Department said the indicated oats crop was 1,152,433,000 bushels, compared with 1,136,167,000 a month ago, 789,100,000 last year and 1,215,102,000, the five-year average.

Condition of Crops

The condition of certain crops Oct. 1 was:

Corn 78 per cent of a normal, buckwheat 74, flaxseed 63, rice 87, grain sorghums 66, pasture 66, soybeans 81, cowpeas 70, peanuts 74, apples 76, pears 68, grapes 86, pecans 53, potatoes 75, sweet potatoes 75, and tobacco 80.

Grain stocks on farms Oct. 1 were: Corn (old crop) 60,760,000 bushels, or 4.8 per cent of the 1936 crop, compared with 175,222,000, or 8.7 per cent, a year ago, and 154,903,000, or 7.4 per cent, two years ago.

Wheat, 333,746,000 bushels, or 37.6 per cent of the 1936 crop, compared with 225,505,000 or 36.0 per cent a year ago, and 408,523,000, or 47.3 per cent, two years ago.

Oats, 912,274,000 bushels, or 79.2 per cent of the 1936 crop, compared with 682,920,000, or 86.5 per cent, a year ago, and 941,801,000, or 77.5 per cent, two years ago.

Building Permits Up 16.5 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Building construction permits issued in 215 leading cities in September totaled $86,710,800, a decrease of one per cent from August, compared with a seasonally-expected decline of around 10 per cent, Dun & Bradstreet reports. The figure was 2.2 per cent under September a year ago.

Permits for the first nine months at $851,605,258 ran 16.5 per cent above the like 1936 period.

Jones Says Banks Need to Develop Thrift in Schools

Noble R. Jones, savings executive of the First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., and member of the American Bankers Association executive council, advised savings bankers to develop school savings as a means of augmenting profits, before the savings division of the A. B. A. convention here in Boston.

At the same time, he warned that a whole new chapter of federal legislation has been enacted, creating a complete, competitive Home Loan Bank System. Federal savings and loan associations are in growing competition with banks, he warned, performing the banks' work of receiving savings and handing out loans.

Moreover, he continued, "Postal saving is always with us. The predictions made when the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was formed, that postal savings would then be restricted, have failed of fulfillment. More and more it becomes competitive, for banks operating at present money rates cannot compete with postal savings."

But school savings, he indicated, are a means not only of winning new patronage for savings divisions in banks, but also of rendering distinct service to the community in encouraging thrift. School savings came back well after the depression, showing last year deposits of more than $14,250,000, of which more than $4,500,000 remained on deposit at the end of the year. Almost 3,000,000 school children in over 9000 schools participated.

Turning to the community benefit to be derived from a growth in school savings, he said, "If personal economics or training in the meaning and use of money is not developed in the school, not only the next adult generation but society itself is the loser. Today I would urge every banker present to investigate in his home community the possibility of developing school savings, not as a prospective earning service of his institution, but as a means of developing a citizenship trained in the use of financial tools."

Talks to Bankers

Nation-Wide News Service

Noble R. Jones

Savings Executive of the First National Bank of St. Louis and Member of the American Bankers Association Council

Belgian Farmers To Receive Aid In Credit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A national institute for agricultural credit with a capital of 60,000,000 francs ($2,000,000) and a State guarantee up to 100,000,000 francs is being started here to assist the farmers.

This is one of the measures included in the general recovery plan of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister, through which the entire Belgian finance and credit system is gradually being put on a sounder basis.

It is pointed out, however, by the Government, that the national institute is not intended to take the place of the existing local rural banks. It is on the other hand just intended to grant short state credits to the farmers through the existing credit institutions.

Moreover steps are to be taken to provide also long term credits to farmers who wish to buy land. Loans on crops and credits for the purchase of fertilizer are also to be granted.

The Government is to contribute 50 per cent to the capital of the national rural credit institute, while the State Savings Bank is to provide the other 50 per cent.

The new institute is to have a Board, in which the existing rural credit institutions and the leading farmers unions are to be represented.

The rate of interest is to be as low as possible in order to make the credits yield the greatest possible social and practical utility. Especially the long term credits are considered to be an important new social measure.

INDUSTRY

Looks to New England

The character of an industrial community, like that of an individual, is determined by its success in meeting new problems and in overcoming obstacles. Through the changing years, New England's record of progress gives abundant evidence of steady and courageous business leadership.

* * *

The trend of recent years toward greater decentralization in manufacturing activity is now directing special attention to this section. Home of diversified industry, more than 14,000 New England factories make 220 lines of products. Near at hand are great mass markets and readily available is a large supply of skilled, intelligent labor.

* * *

Industry finds other advantages, too, when it looks to New England. The facilities available in the banking field are indicated, for example, by the outstanding strength and cooperative spirit of the National Shawmut Bank . . . which throughout more than one hundred years has provided steady service to the business community.

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

Commencing October 18 and on successive Monday evenings, from 9 until 10 o'clock, over Station WBZ—we will present the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, Conducting, with guest artists and speakers. On the first broadcast we present Feodor Chaliapin, Basso, and Dr. Neil Carothers.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Cloth Business Affected by Big Cotton Estimate

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Hit by the astounding increase in the Government's cotton crop estimate to the second largest total in all history, primary cotton goods markets have been struggling the past day or two to reach a readjusted level on which the season's buying plans might be predicated.

Buyers have been hesitant for several days prior to the government estimate, fearful lest the raw cotton markets had not become finally readjusted to the large crop. Private estimates had been indicating a considerable increase in the crop since the last government estimate, but no one was prepared for a jump to 17,573,000 bales such as the government crop reporting board forecast on Friday.

Sales Drop Off

Trading in the standard gray goods constructions had been restricted in volume throughout the week and sales fell far behind production again, in spite of the widespread curtailment already in effect. Prices eased off slightly on many of the standard goods, but did not seem to encourage trading, even though it was evident that many buyers have substantial needs for seasonal goods still uncovered, and have been inclined to act as soon as some assurance of stabilization is obtained.

When raw cotton price plunged to new depths late Friday, following announcement of the Government estimate, trading in gray goods of all kinds came to a complete standstill. Mills held quotations nominally unchanged, but had no thought of doing business at their quoted prices.

Even on Monday, following the week-end to evaluate the situation, nearly all primary cotton goods markets were marking time, and keenly awaiting some development which would indicate just what the proper trading level might be.

Cotton goods wholesalers have begun reducing their quotations in line with the general trend in the primary markets. Finished goods prices had already begun to move downward even before the Government cotton crop estimate. Quotations on denims were cut to a basis of 12½ cents for 28-inch 2.20s, after having been lowered to the 15-cent level several weeks ago to start fall buying activity.

Prices Are Cut

Mills making chambrays, ginghams, and coverts fell in line a day or two later and made similar reductions in the prices for these types of fabric. Reductions on sheets, pillow cases and on branded sheeting were also reduced, bringing their quotations to the lowest point reached this year.

Makers of shirts and other large volume cotton garments have been dissatisfied with the new finished goods quotations, and have been pressing hard for lower quotations. In the absence of any large volume of offerings below the market, there is not much likelihood of their being able to satisfy their price ideas, without some new break in prices all along the line.

From the retail channels come encouraging reports of heavily increased demand from chain and department stores, who are taking advantage of this quiet period to cover a good slice of their needs for seasonal textiles.

Fine goods markets, dealing in fabrics containing combed yarns, eased off slightly in price during the past week, but at the present time are no lower than they have been for several years.

General Baking Company

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Company reported net earnings of $695,960 for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 2, against $785,987 for the corresponding period last year. This was equal to 32 cents a share of common stock, compared with 38 cents a share for the 1936 period.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473 Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-43, Mass

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-157, Chicago

POLMET the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder: approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102 15 Edinboro St Boston, Mass

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends. I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS Dept. Y-133, Indianapolis

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MODERN one and two-room heated apartments, tiled bath, shower, free refrigeration; elevator service. Apply on premises or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston CAP. 6378.

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Two 2-bedroom apts., 3 exposures, dining, living room, elec. kitchen; near Christian Science church, bus terminal, stores; $500 and $600 to May 1. G. L. HERSEY, 438 Minorca Ave.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

SHERIDAN SQ. 10 GREENWICH VILLAGE —Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 122 EAST 58TH, N. Y. C., has excellent positions for Governesses, Nurses, Cooks, Kitchen Maids, Waitresses, Chambermaids, Houseworkers, Couples. References necessary.

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CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500. also custom made coats; no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district, where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue corner 29th Street, New York City

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Lady's maid; strong, settled woman to share help of stout, elderly woman; some sewing and housework; in New York City; give experience. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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COOK-HOUSEMAN (colored) wishes position; private family, references. ED. 4-7469 (New York City)

HOTEL manager, experience in first-class hotels, resort and commercial; graduate Cornell Hotel Administration School; age 27; married. H. E. FRAZER 267 Hamilton Pl. Hackensack, N. J.

YOUNG man, two years' experience with certified firms, seeking new connection; university training, tax experience; candidate for coming C. P. A. examinations. Write Box B-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

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ENGLAND

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London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S W 7. Frobisher 2683—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park, 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe (Continued)

ENGLAND

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LONDON AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best. **THE GRANTLEIGH** Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2

Quite near Christian Science Church

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Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor Quiet assured Day and Night

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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TEL. 158

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Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc. are on sale at the Counter.

ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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New Season's Heather Honey

George Gibson & Co

Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen Tel. 25146 and 7 44 Queensferry St.

See Beauty Expressed in your home, through our decorating service.

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Cuthbertson's Pianos Radio Sheet Music Sole Agents for The "Hammond" Electric Organ. Call and ask for a demonstration.

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Say it with Flowers Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow" Tel. Bell

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Bridge Over River Colne, Gloucestershire

Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Lines About Leaders—99

By a Staff Artist

John James Audubon

(1780-1851)

AUDUBON established the basis of American ornithology.
He was one of the first to paint wild life in all its moods.
When people asked him what his nationality was, he would say:
"I belong to all lands, I find myself at home everywhere."
As a child, Audubon lived on a fine plantation in Louisiana.
His father was a French naval officer; his mother a creole.
At 11, he found himself on his way to France for education.
Once there, he took to geography and drawing with enthusiasm.
But his desire was to ramble in the woods and collect animals.
Five years later the French officer called to see his son.
He found a boy idling about in a room turned into a museum.
Desperate, he took him to a military institute for discipline.

* * *

AT 17, Audubon was a midshipman; at 18, a farmer in America.
For the next 20 years everybody agreed that he was a failure.
He started different businesses which cost him much money.
At the end he decided to build a steam mill, which ruined him.
Yet these occupations had taken him throughout America.
All this time he had followed the hobby of his boyhood.
He had sketched all manner of birds, of beasts, of fishes.
And he had jotted down his observations about them each night.

* * *

AUDUBON was 45 when he met someone interested in his work.
By now he had painted 1650 portraits of birds in life size.
"They ought to be preserved for mankind," said his new friend.
Audubon agreed, and he began to plan a book for publication.
Then he took his plan from state to state, from city to city.
He traveled thousands of miles, endured great hardships.
Finally, he came upon a New York editor, who said to him:
"Why not try England? It seems the very place for you."
So one summer's day the woodsman took a ship to Liverpool.
He carried three large portfolios, many letters of introduction.
After a week he was proclaimed a genius by English scholars.

* * *

NOW the proofs of the first colored plate were off the press.
It was a brave beginning, but there were 434 more to follow.
$100,000 was needed to complete this enormous undertaking.
Then Audubon got up a prospectus and sought out subscribers.
He must find enough of them to cover the sum in advance.
These subscribers were to order his works at $500 a set.
And they were to wait 16 years for the entire delivery of it.
So the artist found himself scouring the high roads again.
He would go from door to door, explaining his prospectus.
Sometimes there was no one at home, or people refused to open.
Many were interested, few could pay, fewer consented to wait.

* * *

AUDUBON rose at 4 to make sketches for food in those days.
Finally, he returned to London, where he had his worst time.
But a Mr. Children, "that kind person," appeared on his path.
Mr. Children took the problem in hand; the struggle was over.
A first volume of the American birds soon appeared in England.
The others would be issued according to the original plan.
He could buy a house on the Hudson and enjoy his birds.
Today, mountains, schools, towns, parks are given his name.

* * *

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Salmon Ladder, Devonshire

Monitor Camera Club From W. G. Shipway, Bristol, Eng.

Worth Knowing

A FARMER WALKS 7 MILES IN PLOWING AN ACRE!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Appreciation of one's home is the subject matter of today's crypt:

AB CDE FDEGH IJKILAIONI PLIQRIL QKKLINAQRADO DB CDEL SDTI, RLC ATQPAOAOP CDELUIGB QU Q LIQG IURQRI QPIOR, QOH FLARI QO QHXILR-AUITIOR DBBILAOP AR BDL UQGI.

Old-Time Charade

This is shared by a Boston reader:

The earth, or sky, my first will show,
And 'tis described by men of science;
My next a home for thousands, though
Plundered of its stores in defiance.
To find my whole, research must be
Through records of antiquity.

Letter Juggling

A New York City reader shares this opportunity to juggle the following 7 letters to form two different 7-letter words. Use all 7 letters in each word:

N N S G G I I

How Far Is It?

A man walked from Big City to Littletown at the rate of 2 miles an hour. He rode back at the rate of 3 1-5 miles an hour, being gone 13 hours (slow transportation in those days). How far is it from Big City to Littletown?

Fun With Antonyms

As usual, here's our list of 10 words and their antonyms. Can you match each as indicated by the example checked?

1	abbreviate	hasten	
2	prevent	degrade	
3	depose	extend	1
4	watch	omit	
5	construct	avow	
6	delay	enthrone	
7	bring	effect	
8	exalt	dismantle	
9	renounce	disregard	
10	include	remove	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Blessed are the nobodies. The calamities that befall great nations are brought about only by great men.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Washington, we read, is without any adequate air facilities. Now, surely this must mean aviation and not hot air.

Los Angeles Times: Everybody is joking about the things the women are calling hats this season. One favorite remark is that now it is Queen Mary's turn to laugh.

Detroit News: Appointing the wife to a $10,000 Senate vacancy is chivalry of a rare sort, and one of the slickest ways yet to make a household budget come out even.

Children's Corner

Getting Annabelle Ready

For a long time the doll had been in the attic tucked away in a chest. For a long time she had wished the little girl would take her out and play with her as she used to do. Again and again the doll had said, "The little girl will come today." She never once gave up believing it, and one day the little girl did come, with a smile on her face. Only she wasn't a little girl any more for she was quite grown up with a frock away below her knees and with high heels on her slippers.

"Annabelle," she said taking the doll in her arms, "you haven't changed a bit." She kissed Annabelle's pink china cheeks and whispered in her ear, "I have a secret, Annabelle, and in a little while you will know all about it."

She took Annabelle downstairs. "I'm going to fix you up," she said, "so that you will be good as new."

Annabelle thought, "If she's going to do this, she won't put me back in the chest, that's certain." And the thought made Annabelle very happy.

Nearby there was a tub of soapy water. "It seems I'm to have a bath," thought Annabelle. And while she was wondering, the little-girl-who-had-grown-up undressed her, held her over the soapy water and scrubbed her head and face until they shone. Such a bath as Annabelle had, and with soap smelling of violets.

"I had forgotten all about violets," Annabelle thought. "I had forgotten so much hidden away in that old chest."

When she was nicely dried and sitting in the sun, the-little-girl-who-had-grown-up washed the wee clothes in another tub. Scrub-a-dub, scrub-a-dub! Annabelle thought they would be scrubbed quite away.

"Annabelle," said the little-girl-who-had-grown-up, "can you guess the secret now?" She wrung out Annabelle's clothes in clear, cold water and hung them out to dry. Flip-flap-flip-flap! Annabelle thought they would blow away.

"Annabelle," said the little-girl-who-had-grown-up, "can you guess the secret now?" She took the clothes in from the line and ironed them carefully. Annabelle was getting excited. Her china heart beat pit-a-pat. When the clothes were all ironed the little-girl-who-had-grown-up dressed Annabelle in them; first the tiny drawers with ruffles that covered Annabelle's knees, then the slip with more ruffles and tiny tucks, and last of all the dress which was blue and trimmed with lace and, if you'll believe it, more ruffles.

"Annabelle Ruffles," the little-girl-who-had-grown-up cried, "can you guess the secret now?" She laughed and kissed Annabelle on the tip of her china nose. Then she took her to the desk and stood her beside the ink-well. "Just a minute now, Annabelle, and you will know the secret."

There was a pen lying beside the ink-well and the little-girl-who-had-grown-up began writing with it on a white card. Scratch, scratch, went the pen. Pit-a-pat went Annabelle's china heart.

Just as the clock struck ten the little-girl-who-had-grown-up

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Just a Minute, Annabelle, and You Will Know the Secret," She Said

stopped writing and said, "Now, Annabelle, here's the secret. Listen." She began to read from the white card and this is what she read:

To a Little Girl Named Mary
Mary dear,
I'm sending you
Annabelle
All dressed in blue.

She's been lonely
In a chest
And I know
That it is best
For Mary
And for Annabelle
To know and love
Each other well.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

"How's your wife today?"

"She can't drive the car above a whisper."

The Sad Truth

Last Spring when there were so many out of work because of strikes, a friend remarked that if they did not get back on the job shortly, there would be lots of C. I. O. U.'s floating around.

—Copyright Haagsche Post

The Birth of a Funny Joke . . .

New Kind of Egg

A young lady rushed into the public library just before closing time and demanded a dictionary.

She held out a newspaper clipping on which was a recipe for a cake. "I want to make this," she explained, "but I have to find out what kind of egg I am supposed to use."

The recipe called for: "One egg (optional)."

Hard Lines

"Louise has a frightfully difficult part in the Amateur Society's new production."

"Difficult? Why, she hasn't to say a single word."

"Well, what could be more difficult than that?"—Sarnia Observer.

Revolt of the Hitch-Hiker

"After the Revolution," I said, "I'll be driving a swell car like this and you'll be thumbing rides along the highway."

My benefactor said, "Huh?"

"You heard me," I replied. "Things won't always be like this. We hitch-hikers will rise one of these days, and take what's coming to us."

After thinking it over, he said to me, "You're liable to get what's coming to you before one of these days."

This remark sounded unpleasant, so I ignored it.

"In the meantime," I continued, "we are organizing to demand justice and enforce our rights. We want fewer dull stories from the driver, a hot dog at every stop for gas, the right to demand more speed when late for appointments, the privilege of . . . don't you know it's extremely rude to turn on the radio when someone is talking?"—Coronet.

Quotation for Today

LET your courage be as keen, but at the same time as polished as your sword.
—R. B. SHERIDAN

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Saul Reigned One Year'

The words "Saul reigned one year" found at the beginning of I Samuel, chapter 13, do not represent a literal rendering of the original, but have been set down by our translators in an attempt to give some meaning to a passage which is incomplete in the Hebrew manuscripts as they have come down to us.

A careful examination of the text makes it plain that the Biblical writer was using a familiar formula noting the age of a king at his accession (compare: "Rehoboam was forty and one years old when he began to reign"—I Kings 14:21). For some reason, however, the writer of I Samuel omitted to record Saul's age,—perhaps he intended to insert it later. In any event the Hebrew reads literally: "Samuel was . . . years old when he began to reign." In some manuscripts of the Septuagint, the number "thirty" is inserted, and this may be correct.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Better Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Proof that commercial schools are not necessarily run by commercially minded persons was recently demonstrated here when a man went to talk to the owner and operator of a business college about enrolling his 16-year-old daughter.

The girl had had one year in high school and did not want to attend any longer, as she was restless and anxious to get to doing something to make money for herself. She and her father had talked it over, and the father went to one of the city's commercial schools with the intention of making arrangements about the girl's tuition.

But the manager seemed unconcerned about taking the father's money. He questioned him about his ability to send the girl on through high school, and as to whether it was really necessary for the girl to discontinue her academic education.

When the father explained that it was not necessary financially and that he really wanted the girl to go on through high school, the business college manager advised him to have her do so. He explained that although pupils were enrolled in his school who had no high school education, he did not advise it in cases where it was possible for students to continue their formal education. He said that the business college could train persons without any certain prescribed preliminary education and then obtain positions for them, but that the more education the student has before entering the business college the better for that student in the business world later.

He then talked to the girl's father about what subjects it would be well for her to take in high school if she intended to prepare herself for business after graduation.

And the father left the school with the enrollment fee still in his pocket, and gratitude in his heart for one who had manifested friendship toward him.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Famous Women

I played a very interesting guessing game at a women's club to which I belong. Clipped from current newspapers and magazines, and pasted on a large sheet of cardboard hung on the wall, were 50 pictures of famous women—actresses, queens, princesses, authors, athletes, stateswomen, etc. The pictures bore no names below, and were numbered from 1 to 50.

We were given pencil and paper, and 15 minutes in which to write down the number of each picture and our guess of who each famous lady was. One point was given for each correct name. One point was deducted from the total of correct points for each wrong guess. The first member to complete her list was awarded three extra points. Second member to finish received two extra points, while the third to hand in her list had one extra point added to her final total score.

The woman with the highest score received a prize, but all had much fun.—Anne G., Philadelphia.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: If you would experience greater appreciation of your home, try imagining yourself as a real estate agent, and write an advertisement offering it for sale.

Old-Time Charade: Arc-hive—archive.

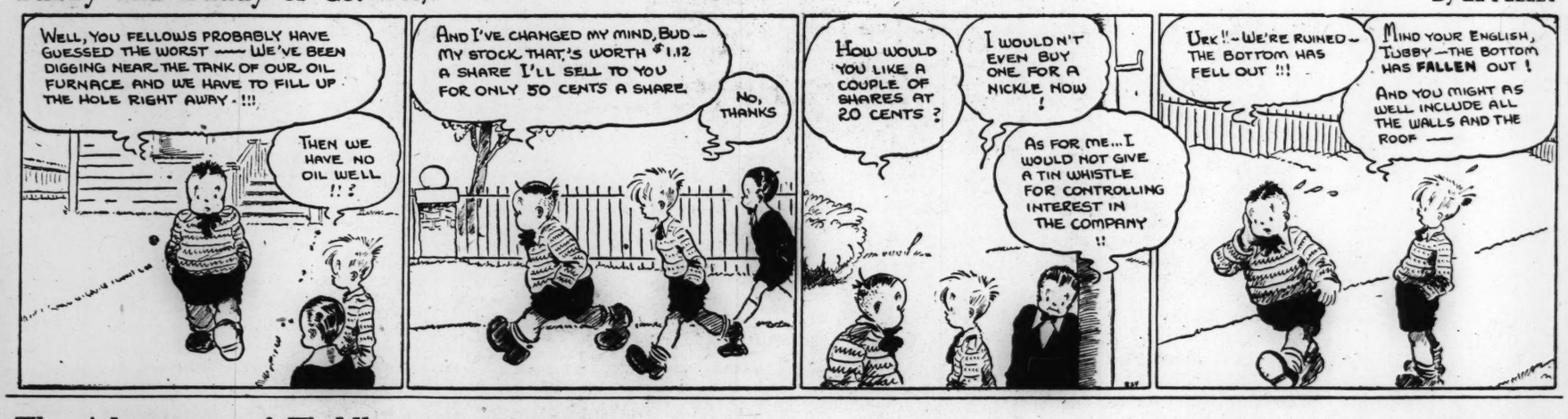
Letter Juggling: Singing, Signing.

How Far Is It?: Sixteen miles.

Fun With Antonyms: Abbreviate—extend; prevent—effect; depose—enthrone; watch—disregard; construct—dismantle; delay—hasten; bring—remove; exalt—degrade; renounce—avow; include—omit.

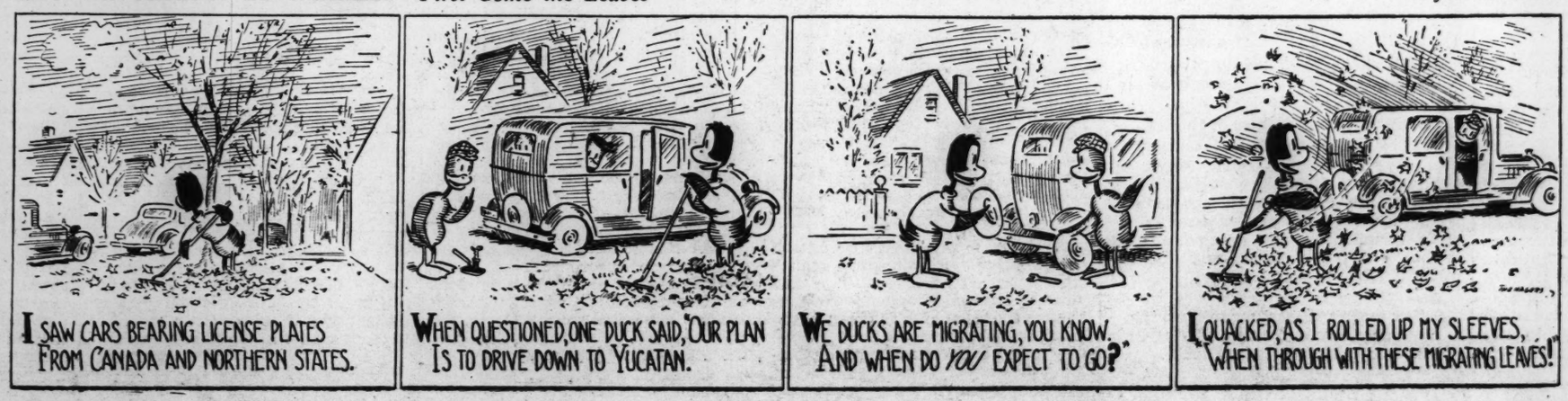
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poof!*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, YOU FELLOWS PROBABLY HAVE GUESSED THE WORST —— WE'VE BEEN DIGGING NEAR THE TANK OF OUR OIL FURNACE AND WE HAVE TO FILL UP THE HOLE RIGHT AWAY - !!!
THEN WE HAVE NO OIL WELL !!?
AND I'VE CHANGED MY MIND, BUD — MY STOCK, THAT'S WORTH $1.12 A SHARE I'LL SELL TO YOU FOR ONLY 50 CENTS A SHARE.
NO, THANKS
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE A COUPLE OF SHARES AT 20 CENTS ?
I WOULDN'T EVEN BUY ONE FOR A NICKLE NOW !
AS FOR ME... I WOULD NOT GIVE A TIN WHISTLE FOR CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE COMPANY !!
URK !! - WE'RE RUINED — THE BOTTOM HAS FELL OUT !!!
MIND YOUR ENGLISH, TUBBY — THE BOTTOM HAS FALLEN OUT !
AND YOU MIGHT AS WELL INCLUDE ALL THE WALLS AND THE ROOF ——

The Adventures of Waddles—*First Come the Leaves*

By THE HAGERS


I SAW CARS BEARING LICENSE PLATES FROM CANADA AND NORTHERN STATES.
WHEN QUESTIONED, ONE DUCK SAID, "OUR PLAN IS TO DRIVE DOWN TO YUCATAN.
WE DUCKS ARE MIGRATING, YOU KNOW. AND WHEN DO YOU EXPECT TO GO?"
I QUACKED, AS I ROLLED UP MY SLEEVES, "WHEN THROUGH WITH THESE MIGRATING LEAVES!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Who Shall Name the Price?

A CONTEST that goes to the roots of business systems is being waged by batteries of lawyers in Madison, Wis. It is the Government's anti-trust suit, against twenty-four oil companies and forty-seven of their officers. The case will continue for some time if one may judge by the eighteen tons of documentary evidence submitted to the grand jury.

In essence the question is between the policies that were embodied in NRA and those that underlie the anti-trust laws, or to go back farther it lies between the philosophy of the old-time guilds and that of thoroughgoing laissez-faire. In this instance the issue is awkwardly complicated, as compared with former prosecutions for monopoly, by the fact that the Government itself was trying to ride two horses during the NRA era. The period of the indictment covers the last four months of the NRA regime and six months afterward.

The Government, through the Department of Justice, alleges that the oil companies established a higher price than then existed for gasoline by buying relatively small quantities of so-called "distress" gasoline from small refiners and then made large profits by gauging their own selling prices to this artificial price. The oil companies reply that they did only what the Government, through Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and administrator of the petroleum code, had asked them to do. The effect of this pool buying, they hold, was to stabilize prices, increase employment, protect wages and conserve resources.

In other words, just as business often begs the government for help when it is in trouble but protests to be let alone when it is doing well, so the community through government is apt to demand concerted action of business in emergencies but then punish the very means of that concert at other times. It is the long struggle for a right balance between co-operation and individualism, or perhaps rather for a true sense of each.

The need for freedom of competition and freedom of opportunity is imperative and perpetual. If business is left entirely alone it may form combinations of the biggest units to dominate and control the markets. It is important who shall name the price, whether a monopolistic group or the buyer and seller in a free market. Sometimes government intervention assures openness of markets; sometimes, as under NRA, it closes markets.

Whether the oil companies in the suit at Madison were abusing their powers or using them helpfully within the law must be determined by judge and jury. But aside from that, the case has two points of particular significance.

Judge Patrick T. Stone, presiding, has ruled that the companies must show that their claimed exemption from the anti-trust laws was formal and by designated persons, not merely by general operation of the NRA act. Thus heavy financial penalties may depend on whether a specific official order was issued for the gasoline buying operations, a fact which oil executives remote from Washington might not readily ascertain and which they might easily overlook in the midst of informal appeals to their loyalty. This is an example of some of the evils of administrative lawmaking.

But even going back to statutory law there is a great deal of uncertainty today as to just what the anti-trust acts do or do not permit. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, recently complained of identical bidding by steel companies and by as many as fourteen rubber companies in selling to the Government. Mr. Ickes once objected that numerous companies all submitted the same price for cement.

Yet there is doubt whether this situation can be affected by present anti-trust laws. Some confusion may arise from the precedent set by the dismissal of the suit some years ago against the United States Steel Corporation, a decision which almost certainly would have favored the Government had not two justices of the Supreme Court felt it necessary to disqualify themselves for reasons of judicial etiquette.

Now the recommendation is made by Mr. Cummings that a special commission be set up to study the subject and revise the anti-trust laws. This would be a useful undertaking, for it should result in defining more clearly and reliably what practices business may or may not employ.

The Making of a Justice

IT IS probable that for some time to come the name of Mr. Justice Black will escape from the front pages of American newspapers. The Supreme Court's rejection of two petitions for his unseating appears to end the immediate controversy over his one-time membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

The manner in which the petitions were rejected is interesting and not wholly reassuring to the layman. He may be surprised to learn that a petitioner must have more than "merely a general interest common to all members of the public," before invoking "the judicial power to determine validity of executive or legislative action." And he may be disturbed to find that the court can thus refuse to pass on the real issues, in this case whether the emoluments of Mr. Justice Black's office were increased while he was a member of the body which voted the alleged increase and whether Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement created an actual vacancy.

Yet the court leaves open a way for determination of these questions in a suit brought by anyone who can show "direct injury" from the Black appointment. That situation will hardly arise until the new justice has been one of the majority in some five-to-four decision. By that time he will have participated in much of the work of the court and new questions would be raised by his unseating. The President plainly will take no action. He can plead that to do so would be to interfere with the court in a most unconstitutional way. Manifestly, Congress does not consider the former Klan connection grounds for impeachment. Thus it seems entirely likely that Mr. Justice Black is in office for life.

Nothing could be better designed than this entire experience to teach the American people the importance of watching their Supreme Court with the utmost alertness. If half the attention that has belatedly focused on this appointment could be directed to the normal appointments—there have been many others no better than this—and to the political and economic questions which have been left too much to the court there would be little danger to America's constitutional system.

Never was the people's interest and support more needed by the whole court. Particularly it can help the new justice to measure up to the high requirements of his office. There is good reason to hope that with assurance of tenure, the sense of great responsibility and the association of justices long seasoned in the judicial attitude he will do so. It may be well to recall the case of Chief Justice Chase, who while Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln issued and upheld the legal tender notes and who as a member of the court voted to declare them unconstitutional. The history of the court well illustrates the ability of men to rise above past prejudices or positions.

Barrie and an Argument

SIR JAMES BARRIE has bequeathed an argument to future historians. Which is the most magnificent interpretation ever offered of a character in one of his plays?

He himself leaves no doubt of his own opinion. For he has made a gift of £2000 to his "loved Elisabeth Czinner, professionally known as Elisabeth Bergner, for the finest performance ever given in" a drama of his. Miss Bergner has appeared in only one Barrie play on the English stage. It is therefore "The Boy David" that Sir James signals out as the high-water mark of acting in his career as a playwright.

This unequivocal decision should cause the critics seriously to think, for they were distinctly unfavorable to "The Boy David" as a play, and not particularly enthusiastic on the whole for Miss Bergner's performance. Miss Bergner did not, for example, receive anything like the praise that has in the past been given to Miss Hilda Trevelyan for her Wendy, or to Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Maude Adams for their characterizations of Peter Pan, or to Miss Fay Compton for her Mary Rose. Yet it is evident that Miss Bergner, in some way that the critics missed, pierced to the heart the author's meaning, and interpreted it exactly as he desired.

Precisely how valuable a writer's judgment is on a question connected with his own work is a matter open to dispute. But it may be remembered that Dickens thought "David Copperfield" the best of his books, and posterity has not contradicted him; that Conrad had a very kindly feeling for "Lord Jim" which public opinion does not regard as unjustified; and that Scott's special affection for "The Antiquary" is shared by many a discerning reader.

Fortune to the Touch

THE world's champion potato picker has been named. The pertinacious, proficient and probably perspiratory picker of the popular and palatable potato is a Maine youth of agricultural lineage. Robert Hallett's achievement against a big field of veteran pickers from Aroostook county and Canadian potato areas gives added glamour to the title which he has won.

Picking eighty-five pecks of the terrestrial tuber in fifteen minutes is an accomplishment that challenges the sleight of hand of a prestidigitator. Nearly six pecks every minute dropped with a melodious thud into the receptacles prepared to receive them. Even the inanimate and unconscious potato must have thrilled at the touch of the master hand.

THE earth's highest mountains, the Himalayas, are still rising. Trying to keep above living costs, no doubt.

Maine People, Model '37

Book News of the Day

A WRITER who can unearth something new in the well-worked field of the Maine background must possess unusual penetration and originality. That Kenneth Payson Kempton has these qualities his MONDAY GO TO MEETING (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50) is witness. He perceives in the people of a Maine coast town at the present moment something as provocative to the imagination as pioneers or captains of sailing vessels, or the nearer but haloed usages known to a writer's youth. "Monday Go to Meeting" has in it the smell of gasoline and the sound of the radio, but it is as essentially Maine as if modern inventions had not produced the same surface mentality from the pineclad shores of Maine to the reefs of Florida, and so forth.

Mr. Kempton has told the story of a village—South Taniscot, he calls it—a place with a Neck and a Point and a Narrows, a real river and a Little River which was a strip of seawater, and a view out to Monhegan. It has cottagers in the summer but they don't count. This is a winter story, about the schoolteachers, the boat-builder, the employees of the little bank up at the Center, the women who run boarding-houses or just keep house, get up church suppers and go to Star meetings. A little of it is about the people whose children come to school in the winter with blue noses and thin clothes because Maddocks's boat works has shut down.

There is not much in the way of plot, though Mr. Kempton does direct the course of his story so that all the threads come together at the end with Town Meeting the first Monday in March: hence the title. It is, by the way, a veritable town meeting, high school seniors in the balcony, Uncle Ira Dodge asleep on a front seat with his ear trumpet directed at the moderator, and budget cutters finding to their surprise that appropriations amount to just about what they did the year before.

The author's method in telling his story is to relate at length what happens in the life of each important character, one after another—Eustace McKown who used to be a good carpenter before he took to a wheelchair; Mrs. Marcella Orne, the soft-hearted landlady; Allie Coombs (not wholly convincing) who "went with" Mr. Drew, one of the high schoolteachers, but married young Cass McKown; Charles Drew himself; Owen Maddocks the boat-builder, and Cass. Each section is written in the vernacular and from the viewpoint of the character in whom it centers, with a resultant gain in understanding and diversity. Realism, not quite on the verge of exaggeration, is the prevailing tone, and an amazing ear for variations in Maine idioms according to age, occupation and sex is Mr. Kempton's special asset.

W. K. R.

Peanuts

Sidewalk Interview

ONE day I must go to Sydney, New South Wales. It is the strangest harbor in the world for a ship to enter. A man in the street told me that—and anyone who reads the papers knows that The Man in the Street is an Authority Who Counts. What he says and thinks matters more than the fulminations of dictators, presidents or prime ministers.

Unfortunately, this particular Man in the Street did not speak very clearly. His enthusiasm was apt to run away with him. His teeth shone like crystal, but his words, sometimes, were far from correspondingly clear. So I did not catch what it was that gave to Sydney Harbor its unique peculiarity. But I believe it was in some way connected with a pilot.

The Man in the Street and I were never properly introduced. As a matter of fact, we were not introduced at all, in even the most casual manner. As I drew my car up against the curbstone, he sidled by me, and made some remark that I did not catch. All I observed was a flash of teeth. I noticed later that he was wearing a ragged cap, and a dirty blue tie not very tightly knotted. His waistcoat (which did not match his trousers) was only half buttoned, and it must have been several days since he had shaved.

* * *

As I say, I did not see these things then. I did not want to see them. I did not want to be bothered with the Man in the Street at all. My thoughts were fixed on an approaching interview. So I waved him off, imperiously, into outer nothingness. He shuffled away, and sat down, in the full glare of the sun, on an upturned dust bin.

As I left my car my heart misgave me. Perhaps I had been unnecessarily brusque. "Keep an eye on it while I am away, will you?" I said, with a nod toward the machine. He again said something I did not hear, but I caught the flash of teeth.

When I came back half an hour later, he was still there, sitting on the dust bin, with the sun beating fiercely down. It was a stingingly hot day. The air quivered. You could see the heat bounce off the pavement. People walked about carrying their hats in their hands.

The Man in the Street sprang forward to open the car door. He alone seemed quite cool. In reply to an inquiring glance, he said, "I've been in the hottest place in the world. Yes, sir. In Panama. In the hottest part of a ship. Yes. In the engine room."

* * *

I showed a mild degree of interest, and when I had got in, he half leaned against the closed door, his elbow pushing an inch or so over the rim of the lowered window.

"Seven times I've been round the world. From Tilbury. The first land we sight," he went on, "is the Bluff of Durban. I will tell you how long it takes us to go round the world. Yes, sir." Again the flash of teeth. Closer inspection reveals that the dazzling nature of the sight is due less to the actual whiteness of the teeth than to the blackness of the surrounding face. "Seven months and five days." He straightens himself with a look of satisfaction. Almost he throws out his chest with pride. Then he leans against the window once more.

He becomes confidential. "Do you know which is the finest coaling station in the world? I will tell you. Colon, on the Panama Canal. Yes, sir. Motors pull the ship along. In one hour—a single hour, mind you—cranes load up three thousand tons. Cape Town harbor, you say? Cape Town—Cape Town—pah!" I perceived that he was a rhetorician, for I had never so much as breathed the name of Cape Town, but even so he could find no words to express his own sense of the immense superiority of Colon. "At Cape Town they use Kaffir boys."

* * *

Then he shot his final question "Can you think what is the finest sight I ever did see?" It struck me that a dish of bacon and eggs on a cold morning might be an appropriate answer, but I kept silence.

"Yes, sir," he went on. "A sailing ship. On the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific is like glass. Smooth. Shining. Flat. As if you did run a level along it. That is the finest thing I ever saw. Yes, sir."

People do not encounter looks of rapture in the streets of London. It is altogether too prosaic and business-like a place. Otherwise I should have said that something of the kind came into the eyes of the Man in the Street as he thought of sailing ships and the Pacific. Anyway, I forgot to ask him why he thought Sydney Harbor is the strangest in the world for a ship to enter.

HAROLD HOBSON

North . . South . . East . . West

Marketing a Surplus

By Frank L. Perrin

THE problem which has long troubled economists, producers and jobbers has been one of marketing, at a profit, surpluses which accumulate and which indicate a fixed or theoretical limit to the needs or ability to consume, represented by the momentary demand of the public. It may be quite generally agreed, as a basis for any sympathetic and unprejudiced survey of the economic conditions which recurrently pose this problem, that actually the consuming power of the public has seldom been accurately ascertained or established. The solution of the problem has usually been attempted by taking the profit element as the basis of computation.

Theoretically, it may be agreed, this method is defensible. But it cannot be as readily agreed that it is entirely logical. Those who would seek to defend it upon the basis of unit production and unit profit would have some difficulty in explaining away the almost phenomenal successes of automobile producers who have been quick to realize that their continued success depends absolutely upon their method of progressively sharing with buyers and users the economies resulting from larger production and wider distribution.

* * *

But full credit for being alert in adopting this reasonable course does not go to the present-day manufacturers of automobiles. Years ago, in the development of the great wheat farms of the western areas of the United States, this elemental fact in economic production and distribution had not been learned by the competing makers of the then modern grain producing and harvesting machinery. Small individual plants strove vainly to reduce production costs, but found this impossible because of the limited output, the high prices charged for the machines sold, and the unorganized and inefficient credit methods which competition seemed to make necessary. It is quite probable that an audit would show annual losses of 25 per cent during a period of twenty years.

The sequel to this destructive method of carrying on a major industry was the organization of what politicians and worried farmers of a quarter of a century or more ago referred to as the harvester trust. Everybody was alarmed because they feared the prices of farm machinery would be immediately advanced. Exactly the reverse was the case. Economies were made possible in production and marketing. Credit methods were systematized and losses were lessened. The benefits were shared by producers and buyers.

* * *

Thought reverts to these two outstanding instances of practical economy, of the benefits shared, and of the acceptance of conditions accomplished almost as a matter of course, because of much current uneasiness and popular unrest induced by the fear that a market will not be found for all the surplus energy produced and to be produced by the federally financed water-power projects in the South and West. We are all inclined, at least momentarily, to lose sight of the fact that these surpluses, properly priced and offered, automatically sell themselves. The weakest link in the American economic chain is that which represents distribution.

It must be discovered, now or at some time in the future, that any industry organized on the basis of profit from limited production and a limited or arbitrarily restricted market, will be obliged to readjust its financing if it is to compete successfully with those utilitarian enterprises which the public, wisely or unwisely, through federal direction and sponsorship, seems to be willing at least, if not determined, to realize a fuller enjoyment and use of existing natural resources. We are actually in an evolutionary industrial period. Not all the unrest is manifested in organized labor circles.

The farm home, the farm barns and stables, the farm dairy, the farm wells and open water tanks often dried under summer skies, the small factory, the detached suburban neighborhoods, and uncounted thousands of small city and town communities will utilize and welcome the power, light and heat from near or distant projects. Whatever may be said in behalf of vested interests, large or small, it would seem to be difficult to offer convincing argument in support of any theory that it is wasteful or uneconomic to combine, for instance, ascertained practical methods of flood control, irrigation and power production in single substantial units. Whatever the suggested political influence, the plan has a convincing popular appeal.

The Wide Horizon

Economic Quarantine of Japan

By Livingston Hartley

THE President's Chicago speech, presaging a more positive foreign policy in defense of peace and American interests, hinted at a "quarantine" of Japan. Its rapid implementation by the Department of State, through a condemnation of Japan as a treaty violator and an announced readiness to participate fully in a conference of the parties to the Nine-Power Treaty, suggests that some form of economic quarantine of Japan may become more than a hint.

Economic pressure can be applied by two different methods, refusal to sell and refusal to buy. Both were employed by the infant United States during the Napoleonic Wars. Either or both might presumably be adopted by signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, extending to all Japanese trade or only to certain primary categories.

Since Japan is so poor in natural resources, she depends upon foreign nations for a great proportion of her raw materials essential for large scale war. If her imports of iron, oil, cotton, wool and rubber from overseas were seriously curtailed, her war machine in China could not continue long in high gear. Consequently, as former Secretary of State Stimson has recently pointed out, Japan's progressive invasion of China is actually being made possible by American and other foreign economic assistance.

* * *

Statistics published officially in Tokyo cast a revealing light upon the proportion of Japanese imports of the above materials supplied by four of the Nine-Power Treaty signatories, the United States and the British, Dutch and French Empires. During the first five months of the present year, the proportion of total imports furnished by these powers were the following:

Percentage of Japanese Imports

	Iron	Oil	Cotton	Wool	Rubber
United States	43.2	60.6	42.5		
United States and British Empire .	60.0	66.0	86.0	80.0	44.7
The Four Powers .	64.0	90.7	86.0	80.0	77.3

These figures show the dependence of Japan upon basic war material imports from these four powers, powers whose Pacific interests are directly threatened by Japan's Asiatic policy. If they were to combine in a joint embargo on exports of these products to Japan, her imports of them would be limited to such amounts as she could obtain from non-co-operating nations, perhaps Germany, Italy and some powers of smaller economic importance. In such circumstances, her war effort could not but be progressively weakened. The principal defects in this type of economic pressure would appear to be two: the possibility of indirect imports through third powers, and the fact that Japan has prepared in advance for war in Asia by building up considerable stores of iron and oil.

It is largely owing to these defects that a refusal to buy from Japan has many advocates, either as a primary or supplementary means of economic action. This means, furthermore, would be far the easier to adopt, since it would constitute a less direct and immediate blow to the pocket-books of exporters, and could be enforced by existing customs machinery at domestic ports.

* * *

As a result of her weak financial position, her scarcity of foreign exchange, and a gold reserve that has diminished one-third since March to less than $300,000,000, Japan can buy essential war materials only by exporting abroad.

The United States, for instance, takes 25.1 per cent of total Japanese exports, the United States and the British Empire together buy 49.7 per cent and all four powers take 61.4 per cent. In one of Japan's most vital exports, raw silk, the proportion is even higher, the United States buying 85.6 per cent and all four powers together 99 per cent.

If we look ahead a little, we can see how effective this type of economic pressure might prove. Adopted by these four powers alone, or even by the United States and the British Empire together, it would appear adequate to halt the Japanese Army in its tracks within a few months by irresistible attrition on the home front. If, during this period, Chinese resistance should suddenly collapse, its continuance would prevent Tokyo from consolidating effectively the fruits of aggression. Regardless of any military decision in the field, the loss of over 60 per cent of her foreign market would force Japan finally to reach a compromise settlement with China and the Western powers.

There appears little doubt, accordingly, that these four nations, or even only the United States and the British Empire, have the power to halt Japanese aggression by concerted economic action.

There is doubt, however, whether the United States and the other powers will be prepared to embark upon such a course of action.

In this case, the figures given above suggest another conclusion, namely, that an effective popular boycott of Japanese goods by the American and British peoples would exert a telling pressure on Japan, first, on her ability to continue long her present large scale invasion, and, second, on her capacity to consolidate the Chinese provinces her army overruns.